State Library


# The North Carolinian.

**PALEMON JOHN, Editor and Proprietor.** Devoted to the Interests of the City, the County and the District. **TERMS: $2.00 a Year, in Advance.**

VOLUME VI. ELIZABETH CITY, N. C., WEDNESDAY, APRIL 14, 1875. NUMBER 43.



**The North Carolinian.**
Office—'North Carolinian' Bld'g, Main St.,
One door east of the Albemarle House.

TERMS—$2.00 a year, in advance; if not paid in advance, $2.50 will be charged.

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Business Notices in local column, twenty cents per line for first insertion, and ten cents for each subsequent insertion.

Obituary Notices, embracing more than the ordinary announcement of death and obituary poetry, ten cents per line.

Divorce Notices, $6.00.

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**The North Carolinian**
POWER
**JOB PRINTING**
Establishment

Is supplied with all the requisites for doing a first-class Job Printing business, and promptly executes

WEDDING CARDS, POSTERS, VISITING CARDS, HANDBILLS, BUSINESS CARDS, PROGRAMMES, BALL CARDS, BILLHEADS, FANCY SHOW CARDS, DODGERS, BILLS OF FARE, STATEMENTS, WINE CARDS, PAMPHLETS, LAW CASES AND POINTS, CIRCULARS, BOOKS, &c.,

In the latest and neatest styles, and at the lowest prices. Orders by mail will receive prompt attention.


## Elizabeth City Directory.

DR. JAS. N. BUTT, Physician. Attends to office practice. Cor. Main and Fearing Streets.

W. F. & C. C. POOL, Attorneys at Law. Office, Main Street.

DR. R. H. McINTOSH, Physician. Office, Road Street.

W. L. REED, Attorney at Law, Manteo, Roanoke Island, Dare County, N. C.

JAMES L. BALL, Attorney and Counselor at Law. Office, east side Road Street, three doors from Main.

J. Q. ETHERIDGE & BRO., Drugs, Chemicals, Paints, Oils, etc. Southeast corner Road and Main Streets.

DR. JAMES N. BUTT, Drugs, Chemicals, Paints, Oils, etc. Southwest corner Fearing and Road Streets.

T. T. BUTLER, Book and Job Printer, CAROLINIAN Office, Main Street.

P. W. MELICK, Books, Stationery, Periodicals and Furniture. Water Street.

PALEMON JOHN, Notary Public. Office in CAROLINIAN Building.

QUIRKIN & CO., Bankers, Cobb's Building. Road Street.

THE ALBEMARLE BANKING HOUSE, one door east of the NORTH CAROLINIAN Building.

JAMES L. SMITHSON, Practical House Painter. Road Street, near Main.

ALBEMARLE HOUSE, PENDLETON & GRANDY, Proprietors. Corner of Main and Road Streets.

W. W. BROWN, Groceries, Liquors, etc., also, Bowling Alley. Main Street, near the Market.

## OFFICIAL DIRECTORY.

### ELIZABETH CITY.

Charter Election on the first Monday of May.
Meeting of the Board of Commissioners, afternoon of the first Monday of each month.
Mayor—Wm. A. Harney.
Commissioners—Dr. P. John, Luther C. Dashiell, Henry M. Fearing, Geo. W. Bell and M. B. Culpepper.
Treasurer—Hugh Cale.
Attorney—Walter F. Pool.
Clerk—Thomas Gaskins.
Constable—J. H. Miskill.
Postmaster—W. A. Price.

### CHURCHES.

Methodist, Baptist, Episcopal, and Zion (colored). Services in each every Sabbath.

### LODGES.

ACHORTE LODGE No. 14, I. O. of O. F.—Meets every Thursday evening.

TALULA ENCAMPMENT No. 8, I. O. O. F.—Meets on the second and fourth Tuesday in each month.

GRAND UNITED ORDER OF O. F.—Meets alternate Thursday nights.

### MASONIC.

EUREKA LODGE meets on every Monday night.

### PASQUOTANK COUNTY.

Sheriff—John T. Price.
Clerk Superior Court—Miles Commander.
Treasurer—Thomas Meades.
Register of Deeds—Thomas P. Wilcox.
Surveyor—Kader Perry.
Commissioners—Dr. P. John, George W. Brothers, A. F. Stafford, Emanuel Davis and B. B. Johnson.
Attorney—W. F. Pool.
Representative—W. J. Munden.

### SUPERIOR COURT.

Tenth Monday after the first Monday in March and October. County seat, Elizabeth City.

### FIRST CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT

Composed of the Counties of Pasquotank, Perquimans, Camden, Currituck, Dare, Tyrrell, Hyde, Beaufort, Washington, Bertie, Hertford, Chowan, Martin, Gates, Pitt and Pamlico.

### FIRST JUDICIAL DISTRICT.

Is composed of the Counties of Pasquotank, Currituck, Camden, Perquimans, Chowan, Gates, Tyrrell, Hyde, Dare.
Judge—Hon. Mills L. Eure, of Gatesville.
Solicitor—J. P. Whedbee, of Elizabeth City.

## Professional & Business Cards.


C. C. POOL. W. F. POOL

**C. C. & W. F. POOL,**
**Attorneys at Law,**
**Elizabeth City, N. C.**

Practice in all the Courts of the First Judicial District. Collections made in any part of the State. Prompt attention given to cases in the Supreme Court.

**C. W. GRANDY, Jr.,**
**Attorney at Law**
AND
**GENERAL COLLECTOR,**
**Elizabeth City, N. C.**

Office—North of Main Street.

THE
**Albemarle Bank**
AT
Elizabeth City, N. C.

THORNTON CONROW, President.
R. F. OVERMAN, Cashier.

**Board of Directors:**

THORNTON CONROW, D. G. BUSH,
PALEMON JOHN, W. F. MARTIN,
D. C. LIPPINCOTT, C. W. HOLLOWELL.

Deals in Exchange, Sight Drafts, Gold and Silver Coin, Government and other Securities, etc.

**CUIRKIN & CO.,**
**BANKERS,**
Old Bank Building,
Main Street, ELIZABETH CITY, N. C.

Do a general Banking business.
Buy and Sell Gold and Silver, Domestic and Foreign Exchange.
Deal in State, County and Corporation Bonds and Stocks.
Interest allowed on Deposits.

T. D. PENDLETON. J. F. GRANDY.
THE
**Albemarle House,**
PENDLETON & GRANDY,
Proprietors,
Elizabeth City, N. C.

This HOTEL is centrally and pleasantly located, is large, commodious and elegantly fitted up for the comfort and convenience of guests.
Special attention is paid to the traveling public. Care is taken to supply the table with the best the market affords.
**Terms—$2.00 a Day.**

**House, Sign**
AND
**ORNAMENTAL PAINTING.**

The undersigned has resumed the business of House, Sign and Ornamental PAINTER, and respectfully tenders his services to the public in that line of business.

His reputation as a Painter is well known in this and the surrounding counties; and the promptness with which he has heretofore acted, and the faithfulness with which all work intrusted to him has always been done, he hopes will again insure him a liberal patronage.

**THOMAS R. BLAND,**
Elizabeth City N. C.

**THE ELIZABETH CITY**
**Bakery & Confectionery Store**

Fresh Bread, Cakes and Pies always on hand. Also a good variety of Candies, Fruits, Nuts, Figs, Raisins, Pickles, Crackers, Cheese, Butter—in short, everything in the Bakery or Confectionery line always on hand. Families supplied with Bread, Cakes and Pies on reasonable terms. Come and see.

**WILLIAM STEGER,**
Road Street, ELIZABETH CITY.

**HAVING SECURED THE SERVICES**

Of the best mechanics in each of the departments, and giving my own particular attention to all work done at my shop, I feel safe in saying that my work will compare favorably with that of any of the large cities. All I ask is an examination of my work to convince those in want of any kind of a

**VEHICLE**

that this is the place to buy them.

**REPAIRING**

Done at short notice and at reasonable rates. Give me a call.

**JNO. S. WAUGH,**
Elizabeth City, N. C.

**WAGON SHOP.**

MANUFACTURER OF
**FARM and SPRING WAGONS,**
**CART WHEELS, &c.**

Those in want of anything in my line please give me a call.

**J. F. SANDERS,**
Main Street, ELIZABETH CITY N. C.

**PHOTOGRAPH GALLERY,**
Broad Street, ELIZABETH CITY, N. C.

Having had over a dozen years experience I flatter myself to be able to give full satisfaction. My instruments and material are all of he very best. My sky-light is of the latest improved, enabling me to take pictures in cloudy weather as well as clear. All work guaranteed or the pictures taken over or the money refunded.

WM. C. DAWSON.

**Dr. RUFUS K. SPEED,**
Has his office in J. Q. Etheridge & Bro's Drug Store, corner of Main and Road Streets, Elizabeth City. Messages left for him there will receive prompt attention.
January 1st, 1875.

**THE ALBEMARLE SALOON.**

This elegant establishment in the Albemarle House, is now under the control of

**JOHN DETRICK,**
Of Norfolk, who proposes to keep a first-class
**Lager Bier Saloon,**

Keeps New Ark Sparkling Cider, and D. Parker's, Gates Co. Apple Brandy and dispenses the choicest of delicacies in this line. The celebrated BEER of Thomas Beck & Son will be kept at 5 cts. per glass—and pure Gibson and other Whiskys, besides any good Liquors, Cigars, or Chewing or Smoking Tobacco that may be desired.
He invites a call from every one.

**JOHN Q. ETHERIDGE & BRO.,**
Elizabeth City, N. C.
DEALERS IN
**PURE DRUGS,**
MEDICINES,
**PAINTS, OILS, GLASS,**
VARNISHES,
**Perfumery & Fancy Articles.**

All Staples connected with a first class Drug Business will always be found on hand.
Prescriptions accurately compounded.

**Livery Stables**
AT
**Elizabeth City, N. C.**

The subscriber takes this method of informing his old friend and the public generally that he is still at the "old stand" and continues to keep horses, buggies, carriages, etc., for hire. Persons accommodated at all times and on reasonable terms. Remember the place—on

**ROAD STREET,**
Near the Canal Bridge.

C. B. BROTHERS.

**JONES'**
**Livery Stables**
AT
Elizabeth City, N. C.

I would announce to my friends and the public that I am still at the old place on

**MAIN STREET,**

A few doors west of Road, and keep horses, buggies, carriages, etc., for hire. Persons promptly accommodated at all times and on reasonable terms.

ARTHUR L. JONES.

**TO SPORTSMEN!**

The subscriber would announce to his friends and the public that he continues at the old stand on

**ROAD STREET,**

And keeps on hand a good assortment of
**GUNS,**
**Rifles, Pistols, Sporting Apparatus,**
And also a fine selection of
CUTLERY.

He may at all times be found either in his Store prepared to accommodate customers with New Goods, or in his shop adjoining, willing and happy to repair any article in his line of business.

**GEO. W. BELL.**


### The Voyage.

ANCHORED.

O weary days and nights, so still, so still—
The useless sails hang flapping stiff and slow,
We pine and chafe, and set our helpless will
In vain revolt at what to change, to know
Is not for us. We hear the strong winds blow
And fret as in the east, the west, we see
Great ships and small go sliding fast and free.

ADRIFT.

O fearful days and nights so dark and cold—
The swift waves mock and leap on every side;
No rudder steers; no mast nor spar can hold;
We think no ear could hear us if we cried;
We think God would not miss us if we died;
We feel forgotten, helpless, cast away;
We shut our eyes and do not even pray.

ON SHORE

O peaceful days, and peaceful nights whose peace
Cannot be uttered! O green shores of life
Beyond the body! Shall we ever cease
To smile that through such hot and silly strife
We came? That doubts and fears could grow so rife?
That we could fail to see how God's good hand
Our anchorings and our driftings planned?

### BLIFINCH'S WEDDING.

Rugged, saturnine and cynical as to appearance; crabbed, miserly and reticent as to disposition; such was Blifinch & Co., general mercnandise brokers and provision dealers. For Blifinch was Blifinch, and Company also, the latter attachment of the firm being purely fictitious, and designed possibly for euphony—perhaps to give distinction to the firm title.

Blifinch dwelt in a ram-shackle, tumble-down old rookery in Pearl street, an establishment which had come to him strictly in the way of business, having fallen into his clutches through the foreclosure of a mortgage, by which process an estimable but impecunious family were summarily ejected into the street one raw November afternoon, from which period they vanished out of man's cognizance.

As there could be found no tenant for the rookery Blifinch moved into it himself, being enabled thereby to lease his former dwelling-place, in a more agreeable location, to excellent advantage.

Blifinch was as universally disliked and contemned as it is possible for a man to be. His hardness at driving a bargain, his want of charity—either for frailty or misfortune—his absolute disregard for the customary amenities of life; these peculiarities caused him to be shunned by all who were not driven to intercourse with him through business exigencies. Of these latter, however, there were very many, and his line of trade was so successful in its competition with the rest of the business world that Blifinch had amassed no inconsiderable amount of property, which was securely invested in the best possible securities at profitable interest.

There was, however, in regard to Blifinch one single redeeming feature; he had a daughter—Polly Blifinch—whose characteristics were in such marked contrast to those of her father that they shed a halo of reflected brightness and beauty over the latter which made even the surly meanness of Blifinch seem less obnoxious when she was by.

Polly was by this time twenty years old, and as sweetly-pretty a girl as one would wish to see. Her charms of disposition seemed to have given a special loveliness to her every expression, and her amiability and kindness went far in the estimate of those who knew both to at no for the rugged and unhandsome protuberances of character which caused Blifinch to be so disliked.

Of course Polly had many admirers; for, though she was not permitted to see any company whatever under the inhospitable roof which covered her gloomy habitation, there were still ways and means innumerable by which she could form companionships, and through which these could grow into affectionate interests. But though many pleasing and wholly unobjectionable young men sought Polly from time to time with a direct view to matrimonial results, these efforts had been invariably unsuccessful until a period about one year prior to the date of the present narrative.

At that time Polly had made the acquaintance of a young sailor, then mate of a merchant vessel trading with the West Indies, and who was the brother of one of Polly's special friends. Constant association with this mariner when he was on shore, and as constantly listening to his praises when he was at sea, had at last their natural effects; and when Sam Collier proposed, just before sailing on one of his voyages, Polly consented to be his wife before she had given Blifinch's probable reception of the matter a single thought. When, after the first transports of the position had subsided, she did reflect upon her father's interest in the important question, her spirits went down with startling rapidity. Indeed, about five minutes of practical consideration of the subject resulted in her conveying to her lover, with many sobs and tears, the unqualified certainty that Blifinch would no more let them marry than he would present his son-in-law presumptive with a newship. Young Collier was of a sanguine temperament, however, had a very good opinion of himself, and had never seen old Blifinch; so, of course, he had no doubt on the subject, and insisted on proceeding at once to communicate with the "Captain," as he brevetted Polly's father in his reference to him.

Polly consented finally, as the shortest way of surmounting the difficulty; and that same evening Sam Collier made his appearance at the rookery, and, being introdnced to Blifinch by his daughter, then and there, and in the most seaman-like language, proceeded to demand Polly's hand as an accompaniment for her heart, of which he claimed present possession.

Blifinch heard him through quietly, and then, turning to his daughter, said:

"Polly, is all this true that this young man has been saying?"

"Yes, father."

"And you want to marry him, do you?"

"If you please, father."

Blifinch meditated for about two minutes; then, turning to Collier, he said, "You are mate of a ship, you tell me, young man?"

"Yes, sir," replied Collier, patterning his replies after Polly's laconic style.

"How would you like to be captain of a ship?" said Blifinch.

"Very much," replied the sailor.

"Very well," continued Blifinch, returning as he spoke to some papers he had been examining when he was interrupted, "Come to my store to-morrow at noon. I will get you the appointment of captain of a ship in which I am interested; she sails next week for Callao. If you make a good voyage on her, you can marry my daughter—when you come back. Good-night."

Polly turned pale and staggered visibly; Sam Collier's face brightened, and seizing Blifinch by the hand he thanked him effusively and the two left the room together.

Sailorlike, Sam thought nothing of an extra voyage, and was fairly choked up with delight at his new dignity. Polly, on the contrary, foreboded all sorts of evil; and when a week later Sam sailed as captain of the bark Polly (newly christened), she surrendered herself to the gloomiest anticipations. These would probably not have been lessened had she heard a remark made by Blifinch as the bark left her moorings. He was standing on the dock beside Polly, and as he waved his hand for the last time to Capt. Collier he said—under his breath: "Yes, you can marry my daughter, when you come back!"

Four months passed—five, six—and the Polly put in no appearance; nor was there word of her nor of Capt. Samuel Collier, her commander. The bark was an old vessel which had barely escaped condemnation after her previous voyage by a promise on the part of her owners that she should be thoroughly overhauled and refitted. She had certainly been cobbled up in a way and had received a third-class rating; she had likewise been heavily insured with an extra-hazardous premium; and when seven and eight months had elapsed and no tidings were heard of her, Blifinch did not seem to see the matter in that light.

That Polly should grow pale and careworn, refuse sustenance, and mope herself almost to death generally was no matter of surprise to those who observed the phenomenon; but that Blifinch, who was supposed to have no more heart than one of his own firkins of lard, should turn dejected and nervous, haunt the exchange for tidings of his ship, sleep restlessly at night, and toss and mutter with bad dreams, as Polly averred he did—that this condition should oppress the hard-headed man of business was curious indeed.

Perhaps had those who interested themselves in Blifinch's condition of mind seen him one afternoon about a year from the date of the Polly's departure from New York, and after the insurance had been duly paid over, and Capt. Sam Collier mourned as dead by his many friends, and by the one good girl who loved him and was dying for him—had Blifinch been seen on this occasion, new light would have been thrown upon his untoward behavior. For, sitting at his desk, with his head bowed upon his hands, which clutched his tangled gray hair miserably, the old man moaned such phrases as these: "I did it! I killed him!—killed both of them, God forgive me! I'm ruined now and damned for hereafter! Poor Polly!" —and here Blifinch broke down and wept. There was a tap at his door, and a clerk announced a visitor—a seafaring man, he said, and Blifinch cursed him and told him to show the gentleman up, which he did.

That evening Blifinch came to Polly, as she sat by a dim fire in the sitting-room, brooding over her sorrow, and called her:

"Polly."

"Yes, father," she said, quietly.

"I want you to come to my wedding to-morrow."

"Your wedding, father!"

"I said so; why should not I have a wedding? Is there to be no more marrying or giving in marriage because an infernal, rotten ol bark goes to the bottom?"

"But this is so sudden, father," said Polly, gently.

"How do you know it is sudden?" said Blifinch, savagely. "You must do as I tell you and don't make remarks! I want you to go to my wedding at ten o'clock to-morrow. Dress up in your best and I will take you. It is to be at the chapel on the dock; do you hear?"

"Yes, father," said poor Polly. "I hear, and I will be ready."

Blifinch went to bed, and Polly to weeping, as was her nightly custom. But at half-past nine the next morning she was ready to accompany her father, and the two walked arm in arm to the little mission chapel on the dock, not far from the house. As they entered the door of the chapel Polly was met by a man who stood just inside and who suddenly clasped her in his arms, revealing Captain Sam Collier in person. There was displayed weeping, congratulations, smiles and other evidences of feeling of various kinds.

There were introductions to a respectable and amiable-looking clergyman, and there was a wedding.

And when Polly, after being duly married to Capt. Sam Collier aforesaid, asked her father about "his wedding," Blifinch replied: "Isn't this my wedding? Isn't it my daughter and my son-in-law, and aren't they going to have my money? My wedding!—I should say so, rather."

And so it never came out that Blifinch had privately hired a man to scuttle the bark Polly, and that he had failed to do it because she sprung a leak off Cape Horn and sunk without his assistance. Sam Collier was taken off with the rest by an English ship bound to Liverpool; got wrecked again; was carried half round the world, while his communications failed to connect—and all that time Polly was dying of love and disappointment, and her father of remorse.

Blifinch became a changed man ever thereafter, and as charitable and lenient as he had before been hard-hearted and miserly—alterations which the neighbors always attributed facetiously to that extraordinary subterfuge known as "Blifinch's Wedding."

### A Young Man's Revenge.

"Fay," writing of a Brooklyn young person, says in a letter: One of the girl's acquaintances gave a party to which she invited quite a number of her companions. A young man who had a grudge against the girl called upon each young lady and offered himself as an escort. To each he said: "Don't tell that I am going to the party with you, for I have a reason, which I will tell you when I call." The girls had new dresses made, and their heads were dressed by hairdressers. Each one waited in vain for her escort, and he did not call for any, so that the party was minus girls; and he actually had the audacity to attend the party, that he might enjoy the discomfiture of the young hostess, who perpetually wondered why so many staid away. This sort of revenge was so new and startling that I was anxious for particulars as to the number of thrashings the young villain got, but, to my regret, was told that it was thought both a funny and ingenious way of giving tit for tat.

### A Great Farmer.

Col. Lee Jordan owns and cultivates 20,000 acres, in Georgia, the Atlanta *Herald* says, the original cost of which was $450,000. He has 800 laborers, but is gradually adopting the tenant system. He raises twice as much corn as he needs. Six overseers superintend the plantations, and raise from 1,400 to 2,000 bales of cotton. No fertilizers are used, as Col. Jordan believes them to be productive of caterpillars. Formerly he spent $12,000 per annum in guanos and phosphates, but now makes his own manure. Dr. H. H. Coleman does the practice of the plantations on the following plan: He assesses each head of a family $3 a year, whether he is sick or not; and thus, by taxing each man lightly, it is made burdensome on none. He is a good physician, and says that it is the healthiest country he ever saw. Only twondults died last year out of over a thousand souls. The preaching is done on the same plan. There is a colored preacher on a $3,000 salary, who rides about the country in his two-horse buggy, as happy as a prince.

### THE WAR IN CUBA.

**The Story of a Conflict as Told by a Volunteer.**

To gain an idea of Cuban warfare one may follow to advantage the bits of adventure which a volunteer has to narrate. He enlisted as a volunteer. One morning they were called to arms by the sound of firing coming from a distant hill. The noise was as if a thousand sportsmen were out for a *battue*. Soon crowds of mounted men appear on the hill, and with the aid of field-glasses their movements are watched. They wear dresses of white canvas, and hold in their hands sporting guns and primitive spears. A body of them surrounds a thatched hut, over the roof of which a white banner, bearing a strange device, a silver star on a square of republican red, is floating. The volunteers move toward the hut, but find it deserted, with the exception of a decrepit, half-naked negro, who is made a prisoner of war. The banner is taken from the roof and borne off in triumph by the commander. Afterward two more prisoners of war are made in the shape of a couple of runaway negroes.

Though there had been no encounter with the enemy for the last few days, the "losses" of the volunteers were not inconsiderable. Many of them had been attacked by those terrible and invincible foes—fever and dysentery. In fact, two-thirds of the force was thus put *hors de combat*. The colonel is in despair, and his soldiers affect great disappointment at the unsuccessful issue. When he orders the retreat, some twenty men come to the front and propose to search the thickets. They are allowed to go, and they plunge headlong into a dense piece of woods. For an hour is heard an incessant firing, and finally the volunteers emerge from a distant part of the thicket. More than half of them are wounded, and the rest lead between them no less than three prisoners of war. These are veritable rebels. Two of them are whites and are seriously maimed; the third is a mulatto youth of not more than sixteen years. They are attired in brown holland blouses, white trousers, buff-colored shoes, and straw hats.

The mulatto boy, who is only slightly wounded, is bound hand and foot with strong cords, and consigned to the care of the soldiers. The other two unfortunates lie groaning in agony on the ground, but are brutally seized by some of the volunteers, who maltreat them in a shocking manner, and stab them to death with the points of their bayonets!

When the volunteers reach the confines of the town again, they are met by the governor, accompanied by a staff of officers, and a band of music. An ox-cart is procured, the dead and the rebel banner are placed upon it, a procession is formed, and a hymn of victory is played in honor of their triumphant return, and, as they march through the streets, the inhabitants welcome them from their houses, quickly decorated with banners, blankets, and pieces of dugget, with loud cheers and "*vivas!*" Next day the papers give a thrilling description of what might have been achieved, if the enemy had been encountered in the open field.

### Among the Mormons.

The approaching trial of Lee, the Mormon prophet, charged with being engaged in the Mountain Meadow massacre, in Utah, draws near, and a correspondent says the Mormons are preparing for some startling developments. It is beyond question, he says, that not only were obnoxious Gentiles put out of the way in Salt Lake City without any trial, but even many of "the brethren" were watched when out of doors and quietly led to a place convenient for butchery, and there had there "throats cut for the double purpose of keeping them from "opposing the kingdom" and atoning for their sins of unbelief. It is said of Isaac C. Haight, who was the lieutenant colonel of the militia regiment that committed the massacre at Mountain Meadows, that he grew so fanatical and was so far removed from any supervisory authority that he did as he pleased and disposed of the lives of the obnoxious with all the freedom of a doge of Venice. In the little town of Cedar, the headquarters of his militia, he is said to have kept two of the brethren—Stewart and Macfarlane—for that special purpose, and to aid at odd times in harassing and stealing from the passing immigrant Gentiles.

No fewer than ten men were taken down into the cellar beneath Haight's house, and from there they never came out alive, and the only answer that was ever made to any inquiry about a missing person in those days was the laconic sentence, "He has gone to California."

To listen to the tales that are now told by men and women of the early times of blood one feels carried away in reflection to dark ages and barbaric nations, and it is this history that Brigham Young has good cause to dread being brought to light in the forthcoming investigation of the Mountain Meadow massacre, and I do not see how he can prevent its exposure.

The investigation, when once begun, will be like the letting out of water—the dam, once pierced, the breech will widen and widen until it all is out, and the revelations of crime will startle the nation. Its ultimate result will be the breaking down of a fearful superstition and despotism and the deliverance of a people who deserve to be free.

### Savings Banks.

The summary of the reports of all the savings banks of New York State, numbering on January 1, 1875, 158, presents some suggestive figures. The total resources on January 1, 1875, as compared with those of the same date in 1874, show an increase of $20,984,842. The amount deposited in 1873 was $159,620,567; in 1874, $150,900,959. The amount withdrawn in 1873 was $175,375,532; in 1874, $148,743,231. A still more suggestive statement is that in 1873 the savings banks allowed $14,158,075 to lie in banks and trust companies unemployed, and that in 1874 this idle capital had grown to $19,300,085—an increase of $5,142,010.

There is an impression quite widely prevalent that the savings banks have in their possession vast sums of money left with them by depositors who never have called for it and never will. An investigation just completed by the Bank department shows that the unclaimed deposits of the savings banks of New York State have been greatly overestimated. The whole amount of deposits unclaimed for twenty years and upward is only $316,656.60, and the whole amount unclaimed for ten years and less than twenty is only $538,188.12.

### Not With That.

A colored man entered an Alexandria barber shop and demanded a shave. The proprietor seated him in ordinary chair. Being seated he was lathered. The barber then, after rummaging in a chest, produced what must have been the father of all razors, and commenced stropping it vigorously. The customer, half blinded by the soap, seeing him handling the small scythe, asked what he was going to do with it, and when told that he was going to shave him with it, said he wouldn't be shaved by any such thing, and hastily rising, seized a towel, wiped his face and left the shop.

### Natural History in Our Public Schools.

Professor Tenney, of Williams College, publishes an interesting article on the importance of teaching natural history in public schools. From it we extract the following:

No language can hardly exaggerate the importance of natural history studies, and the importance of teaching the elements of these studies early, even to children in the primary schools, as well as to those in the schools of higher grades. And I have not alluded, by name, to the fact that all the great problems relative to supplying the world with glass and all grades of earthenware—with coal and iron—with lead and tin and copper—with gold and silver and precious stones—with grain for bread—with food fish from the streams and the lakes, and even from the ocean itself—with the flesh of fowl and of cattle—are connected today, most intimately, with natural history studies, and will be more so with every increasing year, with every added million to the population of the earth, and with every real or imaginary physical want.

Nor have I alluded to the fact that in every country, our own as well as others, millions upon millions of dollars' worth of grain are destroyed by insects every year, both in the fields and in the granary, and that, if this annual destruction ever ceases, as it probably will cease, or at least be much abated, it will be mainly through remedies or preventives which will come from a more extensive knowledge of the insect tribes; and the boy who is catching and studying butterflies and other insects to-day may become the man who through his knowledge of natural history shall save the farmers of this great nation millions of bushels of grain in a single year—and perhaps a nation from want, and even from famine itself.

What one man can do who has been trained in the elements of natural history, and thus led to the careful study of nature, is well illustrated by what has been done by such a man as Linnæus, or such a man as Pasteur, or such as many others who might be named, and whose history has already been written, and with whose valuable labors we are already familiar.

Many will perhaps remember that it is recorded that when the King of Sweden saw the ship timber in the royal dockyard going to decay and destruction, he consulted Linnæus, hoping through him to learn the cause of the destruction, and also a remedy or preventive; and he was not disappointed as to what he would know. Linnæus traced the destruction of the timbers to insects, learned their instincts and habits; and by directing the king to have the timbers sunk beneath the water at a certain season of the year, when these insects are abroad in the winged state and when they lay their eggs, he enabled him to prevent further waste. And who can tell the millions of dollars that have been saved to maritime nations by this simple direction which Linnæus gave to the King of Sweden! And it was Linnæus, who had studied the nature and habits of plants, who first taught the nations how to resist the encroachments of the sea by merely sowing a certain species of beach grass (*arundo arenaria*) which served to cover the sands and bind them in their places; and to this day Holland and other nations of the earth have profited by his teaching.

A few years ago, when the silk culture of France was crippled and apparently in danger of being wholly annihilated, by the disease of the silk worm known as *pebrine*, when France had lost by this malady more than two hundred millions of dollars, the French government invoked the aid of Pasteur, a student of nature, hoping thereby to learn both the true nature of the disease and a remedy or a preventive; and the aid was not invoked in vain. He saved, directly and indirectly, millions of dollars which we can hardly estimate. And all this done, and all this saved, I say, by one man, a careful student of nature, and just such a one as should be growing up in every school room in our country.

### The Crops of 1874.

Mr. R. Dodge, the statistician of the United States bureau of agriculture, gives the footings of his forthcoming statement of the crops of 1874, as follows:

On the 1st of January, 1874, the number of swine of all ages in the United States aggregated nearly 31,000,000, as deduced from returns of country correspondents, of which fully 17,000,000 were in the eight States of the Ohio and Missouri valleys. In September last returns were received showing the comparative numbers and condition of fattening hogs. A decline from the amount of stock fattening in September of the previous year was reported in every western State, amounting to twenty-four per cent. in Kentucky, thirteen in Ohio, eight in Michigan, seventeen in Indiana, fifteen in Illinois, fifteen in Iowa, seventeen in Missouri, and twenty in Kansas; in these eight States the average decline from last year being seventeen per cent. Their condition at that date was also low, the depreciation below a fair average being eleven per cent. The returns were very full, and these deductions doubtless represent with reasonable accuracy the status of swine fattening. In September last a preliminary estimate of crops makes the principal aggregate as follows: Corn, 812,000,000 bushels; wheat, 290,000,000 bushels; oats, 270,000,000 bushels; barley, 32,000,000 bushels; potatoes, 105,000,000 bushels; hay, 25,000,000.

### Cooked or Uncooked Food.

It has been practically demonstrated that food, when cooked and fed for the purpose of fattening an animal, will make more flesh than uncooked food, for the reason that it is easier digested and also is more readily assimilated into the system; but there is this difference when the cooked food is fed for some time to animals that are not intended for the shambles, that it does not bring into action in a natural way the digestive powers, and thus it will be understood that natural food, when fed to the animal creation, is best adapted to keep in play the bodily functions, and to promote health and increase the longevity of animal existence.

In stock raising it is vitally important to feed food in its natural state where such stock is intended for breeding purposes, and the continuance in the same line of the same method of feeding, for the object of securing the best developed animals, and, therefore, it is an essential principle that should be followed, for on this hinges one of the absolute conditions to the rearing of fine stocks of superiorly formed and constituted animals.

### Number of Persons Employed.

By the census of 1870 it was shown that in the United States 11,155,240 persons, twenty years of age and upward, were returned according to occupations. Of this number 2,500,189 were engaged in manufactures and mining, being a gain of twenty-eight per cent. since 1860, or five and one-half per cent. more than the ratio of decennial increase in population. The number employed in agriculture was at the same time returned at 5,151,767, and in trade and transportation at 1,117,928.

### The Last Gold Ring.

The history of Wall street presents no exact parallel to the gold pool which has of late controlled the market. There have been hundreds of combinations in stocks and gold, says a New York city paper, but these have generally run on a heavy credit system, while the gold pool, as far as can be ascertained, is engineered on a purely cash basis. In the locking up of gold hitherto the practice of the cliques has been to make their original purchase of cash gold, pledge it as collateral for a loan of greenbacks, buy more gold, pledge this in turn for greenbacks, and so on indefinitely. But in this case the combination is what Wall street men call "solid." It moves but leaves no trail. Gold is taken from the street by the million, and disappears mysteriously; still those who hope to see it turn up in the banks are disappointed. It is never hypothecated with the banks, it does not find its way back to the street; it is hidden from sight. More than this, the operation of withdrawing gold from the market is slowly and mysteriously going on every day. The premium is advanced point by point at the will of the pool, and cash gold, needed for business purposes, can be bought or borrowed only from its agents and at its own rates. Wall street never was so mystified. In former pools there was always something upon which to form an accurate judgment, but in this there is nothing calculated to definitely point out the *personelle* of the clique. The street is full of rumors and gossip, but when an inquirer tries to pin his informer down to solid fact he finds that most of his statements are founded upon conjectures more or less justified by circumstances.

This much is conceded, however, on all sides, that the pool is one of the strongest, and by long odds the most shrewdly managed of any in the history of monetary gambling. It was formed when gold was selling between 112 and 113, but so quietly were its movements conducted that it was many days before the outside operators were aware of its magnitude. Point by point it went up. Now and then indications were thrown out by the artful managers of a tendency to weakness. Then the bears came in with a rush, and the result was just what the clique wanted—the formation of a heavy short interest. Holding nearly all the cash gold, the clique fixed its own rates of interest, squeezing the shorts on one occasion to the tune of one-fourth per cent. per diem. Knowing that any suddenness of movement on their part might prompt the interference of the government, which killed the famous Black Friday combination, the managers worked slowly, but surely, strengthening their position day by day. The scarcity of gold and the condition of the finances and mercantile affairs favored them, and besides this their members were men of immense resources.

The affair was conducted so closely that even Wall street did not know who was in it. It only knew that gold as as it was offered was taken, and from that moment disappeared from the market. At an early day over $15,000,000 was thus held.

### A Tough Engagement.

The Carlisle (Penn.) *Herald* says: Mr. Jesse Laverty, of East Pennsboro', living near Booser's mill, was lately very much annoyed by rats, which carried off his eggs and made sad work with his corn in the crib and then invaded his granary and commenced destroying a bin of wheat. Mr. Laverty, on examination, found there was but one place where the rats got in. He therefore resolved to kill the rats by an artifice well worthy of the cause. He stewed corn meal liberally on the floor of the granary, and about one hour later he nailed the hole shut; he then called his dog (a Spanish terrier) and armed with a club went forth to battle. Now the door of the granary is fastened by a long wooden latch extending full across the door and can only be opened from the outside, and Mr. Laverty on entering the granary drew the door shut and heard the latch fall. He then thought the enemy was his, but this was an error, for the rats were more numerous than he expected, and, finding no way of escape, attacked both Mr. Laverty and his dog with great fury. Mr. Laverty laid on his blows hard and fast, and one blow, aimed at a rat, unfortunately hit the dog on the head and killed him. Mr. Laverty, thus deprived of his faithful ally, would have fled, but could not. He then commenced calling for help; the rats meanwhile kept skirmishing around his legs, ran up his body, bit his hands, and one, bolder than the rest, bit his nose. It is impossible to say what the result of this unequal contest would have been, had not a passing neighbor, attracted by the noise and cries, gone to the relief of Mr. Laverty, who presented a shocking spectacle, his face and hands bloody, and his clothing torn into shreds. Mr. Laverty being washed and rehabilitated, sat down to reflect, when he luckily hit on a better plan of warfare. He went and borrowed twelve cats, which with his own made fifteen; these he, in the evening, shut up in his granary with the rats, and the next morning he found, on examination, ten dead cats, one blind one, and two with one eye apiece. The remaining two were unhurt, and by actual count he found 119 dead rats; of the dead dog there was nothing left but the bones and hair, the rats doubtless having eaten him while Mr. Laverty was hunting cats.

### A Contented Editor.

The following story will serve to illustrate at once the character of Mr. Black (who died in 1855) and the position of the *Chronicle* in its palmy days: Mr. Black was a great favorite with Lord Melbourne when the latter was Prime Minister. His lordship esteemed him, not only for his great learning, his wonderful memory, his apt illustration of every topic of discourse by an apparently inexhaustible fund of anecdote derived from the most recondite sources, but for his simplicity and *bonhomie*. John Black was a modern Diogenes in everything but his ill-nature. On one occasion Lord Melbourne said to him: "Mr. Black, you are the only person who comes to see me who forgets who I am."

The editor opened his eyes with astonishment.

"You forget that I am Prime Minister."

Mr. Black was about to

# NORTH CAROLINIAN

EQUAL RIGHTS FOR ALL MEN.

**CALEMON JOHN, : : : : : : Editor**

Elizabeth City, N.C., April 14th, 1875



For terms and advertising rates, see first page.

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*CIRCULATE REPUBLICAN NEWSPAPERS.*

Every Republican who believes in the principles of his party and who desires their triumph in the State and Nation can do more in bringing about this result by increasing the circulation of his District Republican newspaper among the honest and well meaning masses than in any other way. We have held no high position in this State—no lucrative office, and yet during the past six years we have circulated for the benefit of the cause, as our books will show, averaging each year over three hundred copies, amounting at our regular rates to *thirty six hundred dollars.* This we consider a little more than our share, especially when we happen to know that those holding the offices, with two or three exceptions, have never contributed a cent in this direction.

The time has now come when a new leaf must be turned over. The man who is too selfish to bear any share of the burthens—who is mean enough to ask others to do all the hard work and "foot the bills," isn't fit for promotion or office. And all of this class now *in*, if they persist in this course, will be invited to "step down and out."

There are at least fifteen hundred families in this District, now without a good paper, where the regular reading of the NORTH CAROLINIAN would accomplish better results than can possibly be secured in any other way. They are open to conviction, but are not disposed or able to pay for a newspaper. The material interests of the District and the cause of political Truth and Progress require that they be supplied with correct information, with facts, with arguments and that they be awakened to their responsibilities and duties respecting the vital issues before the country. If those receiving the patronage and pocketing the profits of the party, whose duty it is to do this work, fail or refuse, others equally, nay *better* qualified will be found who will cheerfully perform it.

*STAND BY YOUR FRIENDS.*

The great rock upon which so many of our public men shipwreck is in forgetting and neglecting old and tried friends in the effort to make and secure new ones. In our minds eye we have several of both classes—those whose pathway to political preferment are thickly strewn with friendship offerings and others whose paths are marked with shattered castles of disappointment. The success of the first have been permanent because they kindly remembered and richly rewarded their friends—always redeemed *their pledges.* But of the other class we have known so many who have had faithful friends whose friendship was warmest when adversity was darkest and who were most faithful when the shadows lengthened 'til they had well nigh faded in the gloom of departed hope, and yet when the time came making it possible to recognize those services they have thrust them heartlessly aside. No matter how hard the struggle, a triumph or a prosperity thus attained will not last.

We hope the little family fuss of the Radicals which opened last summer has at least sufficiently healed for us to have a name in the field to bring down.—*Albemarle Times.*

We know that such has been your fond hope and for this purpose you all did your level best to foment the difficulty in our camp. But your chickens won't match. The passions of the hour have subsided, calm reason has resumed her sway and you will return from the field on the fifth of August with your bag as empty of game as when you started.

It is admitted that the Convention bill would not have passed but for the "restrictions," A number of the members were gulled by this sharp dodge. Some of the best lawyers in the State gives it as their opinion that the restrictions are unconstitutional. The Burbons knew this, and when the Convention convenes, should they control it, they will make this an excuse to disregard the restrictions and change the constitution to suit their wishes.

That the Democratic party has failed to improve its opportunities is clear to all intelligent observers. The worst instead of the best of the party comes to the front and it is the restoration of the Bourbons that is proposed. Were it the purpose to advance the moderate class, those imbued with liberal ideas, it would be different. But the country is not yet prepared to place the other element in power.

The Democrats carry Connecticut, but by a reduced majority. The Temperance ticket drew thousands from the Republicans. The Republicans made handsome gains in the Legislature. Of course the Democratic rooster is on his pins and is crowing lustily, but even those who are cheered by his vocalization are not sure that it is an unerring precursor of dawn, especially when they realize that they have made no substantial gain on the popular vote.

FASHION.—Ladies' toilets are ever changing. Sometimes for the better and then again for the worse. We are happy to see that this season brings beautiful changes. We have just received "Smith's Illustrated Pattern Bazar" for Spring, and it is full to overflowing of the new and beautiful designs, and we must say that we have not seen its equal in literature, Stories, Criticism, Jokes Poetry, Selections from Great Authors of short sayings. It is a world of the, most interesting and varied life-thoughts. "Smith's Pattern Bazar" has proved itself superior to every other magazine in point of elegance, in appearance and reading matter. Our lady readers will do well to subscribe for it, as the price is a mere song compared with its intrinsic value—being only one dollar and ten cents a year. Those who would like it should send one dollar and ten cents to A. BURDETTE SMITH, 914 Broadway, New York City. He gives a splendid premium, also, to every subscriber.

It is of the utmost importance that the very best men be selected as delegates to the Convention, for in the event the majority should refuse to adjourn, we must have men there with ability to grapple with the learned lawyers and experienced debaters the opposition are sure to select. We should nominate men of intelligence, men who understand the force of language, men able and fearless in debate. We can't afford to run any risk in this matter. Were we certain of controlling the Convention and securing an immediate adjournment we could feel safe in sending any *four* Republican, but as there is no certainty about this we must be prepared for the emergency.

CAROLINA HOUSEHOLD MAGAZINE.—The March number of this periodical is before us, having been delayed on account of the failure of the artist to furnish in proper time the protrait of the Hon. W. A. Graham, which illustrates this number. The biographical sketch of this gentleman by Maj. Seaton Gales, is exceedingly interesting. The number contains much else that is well written, and we are glad to hope that the magazine will establish a permanent footing.

Address J. A. Bonitz, Goldsboro, N. C. Price $150.

Rhode Island held her State election last week. There were three candidates in the field for Governor, regular Republican, independent Republican and Temperance. The result—no election by the people. The Legislature is regular Republican by an increased majority.

When it becomes necessary to amend the Constitution a better way than by a Convention is provided—that is by legislative enactment, requiring amendments to be passed by two legislatures.

The State election in Michigan resulted in a large Republican majority, over 15000.

## CORRESPONDENCE

### The Masquerade Ball at the Albemarle House.

*To the Editor of the North Carolinian;*

Elizabeth City while striving to reach a higher plane in the world of material prosperity, does not disdain the cultivation of social aesthetics. Though she marches sturdily along the road of progress to the bright goal ahead, with eyes resolutely fixed upon, and an unfaltering purpose to reach it, she does not deem it a waste of time to loiter a moment to inhale the fragrance and admire the beauty of the flowers that grow by the wayside. As an evidence of this your correspondent records that amateur theatrical performances occasionally enliven the town, and that on Thursday evening last a Masquerade Ball was held at the Albemarle House, at which the men of business, the graybeard and the sage, relaxed their dignity, unbent their care-worn brows, and united with the votaries of Terpsichore and Cupid in fun and frolic. One of the distinguishing features of the Ball as announced in the cards of invitation was that all the costumes were to be of calico. But "man proposes and woman disposes" When the gay maskers assembled, it was found there was only one calico dress in the room, and that so bespangled with stars & bright with crescent moons that masculine eyes were dazzled, and masculine voices speedily swore it was fashioned from elfin cloth, by none other than the Deity who presides at the mystical toilet of the royal Titania herself For the ladies, God bless them, regarding it as their inalienable right to wear fine clothes would submit to no dictation, and hence my truthful pen proclaims that the walls of the Albemarle House, (which of course have ears like other walls;) heard the rustle of silks on the evening aforesaid, and night, had they been blessed with eyes have seen the, fleecy folds of muslin, the gay glitter of diamonds, and all the indescribable, bewildering finery which feminine minds invent for feminine happiness.

The maskers entered the dancing room at nine o'clock, and then the fun commenced. The disguises were so perfect that they "couldn't tell each other from Adam." An enamored youth knowing his sweetheart was present would endeavor to select her by her figure and carriage from the throng, and half the time would walk off proudly with the wrong girl, or mayhap a married lady of forty. Wrong hands were squeezed, wrong ears saluted with love's softest notes, and wrong eyes (when they could be seen through the masks) were gazed into, with an intensity of passion sadly wasted.

Altogether the affair was quite comical, and to those who never attempted a masquerade before wonderfully enjoyable. Such tripping of the light fantastic has seldom been seen in our town, for men and women confident of immunity by reason of their incog. were quite unconstrained and careless; nor did the dancing cease til Aurora sprang blushing from her couch, and spread her empurpling glory over all the habitations of the East.

It would do you good Mr. Editor to hear a description of the costumes, but space forbids, neither do my talents lie in that direction.

The originators and managers of this Ball, whose partial history I thus imperfectly chronicle, deserve great credit for their effort to afford us a little innocent amusement, and I think I may say without the imputation of arrogating to myself undue authority, that all of us heartily thank them. May we soon have another! For I can assure the managers if they would like to know it that the one held on Thursday evening was a grand success; which language if not strikingly original, at least contains the very essence of truth.

FRESH WATER.

Elizabeth City, April 9th, 1875.

### Proceedings of City Commissioners.

ELIZABETH CITY, N. C., April 6th, 1875.

Commissioners met pursuant to adjournment. Present Dr. P John, Geo W Bell and H M Fearing. The Mayor being absent Dr John was requested to act as Mayor pro tem.

The Committee on Streets stated that they were prepared to report, but desired a full meeting of the Board. A meeting was called for Friday evening the 9th.

A notice of application for appeal from assessed damages by property holders on Church Street was presented, action on which was deferred to Friday evening.

Griffin Pritchard presented proposals for certain work on African Church St. which proposals were ordered to be filed with the Clerk.

Adjourned.

P. JOHN, Mayor pro tem.

THOS GASKINS, Clerk.

April 9th, 1875.

Commissioners met, Present W. A. Harney Mayor, Dr. P. John, G. W. Bell H. M. Fearing, and L. C. Dashiell, Commissioners.

The Committee on widening streets reported as follows:

*To the Mayor and Commissions of Elizabeth City, N. C.*

Your Committee appointed at your meeting on the 5th inst., report that they have performed the duty imposed upon them and recommend.

1 That Ship Yard Street be widened from Road street to Pennsylvania Avenue 30 feet; that is 18 feet on each side from the centre of said street, provided the cost of the condemned land and setting in of fences shall not exceed $15, and provided further that the work shall not commence before the 1st of June next. We would recommend that the necessary grading and filling be performed by the street labor.

2 We deem the widening and further extension of Dyer and Hacock streets to be impractical at this time.

3 We recommend that Perse street be widened 10 feet on its East side from Road to Ehringhaus street so soon as the financial condition of the Corporation shall admit.

4 We recommend that African Church street be widened 15 feet on the East side, beginning at the ditch on the corner of Pritchard't lot on Church street and running parallel with said ditch out to the angle of the street near the African Church and thence in a straight line until it runs into the street, provided the entire cost of condemned land and widening shall not exceed $15, and provided further that the consent of the property holders interested is amicably obtained. We further recommend that persons owning property on the South end of said street shape their improvements with a view to the ultimate widening of said street on a straight line to Ehringhaus street.

P JOHN,
HENRY M FEARING, } Com.
GEO W BELL.

On motion the report was accepted. The following notice of appeal was read:

ELIZABETH CITY, N. C., April 6th, 1875

*To the Honorable, the Mayor and Commissioners of Elizabeth City.*

We, the undersigned citizens, respectfully give notice to your Honorable Board that we appeal from your order in reference to widening Church street, so far as our property is concerned, and from the assessment of damages made by the jury.

We ask that you issue an order restraining work upon our property with a view of widening said street, by any person or persons except ourselves until our appeal shall be heard before the Superior Court. In this connection we beg leave to call your attention to Section 14 of the Town Charter, which provides that "the damage assessed to the owners of the property shall in all cases be paid before said property shall be taken for the street;" that we have not received payment of the same, and that as an appeal from the *amount* assessed, it is impossible to ascertain to what amount we are entitled, until our appeal is heard. If an appeal bond is required, we respectfully request that the sum shall be fixed and that we be allowed to file the bond with your Clerk to morrow, the 7th of April.

GEO D POOL,
JAS N BUTT,
ROBT A SAWYER.

On motion the request of the petitioner as granted.

An Order for $5 20 was allowed Brodricks & Smith for lime furnished the Corporation.

Adjourned.

W. A. HARNEY. Mayor.

THOS. GASKINS, Clerk.

### Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription.

is very strongly recommended by the Medical Faculty and is largely prescribed among their Female Patients. It is worthy of all confidence, as may be seen from the following testimonials:

Dr G B Chapman, Plattsmouth, Neb. writes: I have under tratment a lady, who, for the past seven years has been afflicted, and, after trying several physidians without receiving benefit. is gaining rapidly on your Favorite Prescription.

ATLANTA, Ill.

Dr. R. V. PIERCE, Buffalo, N. Y.:
*Dear Sir*—I have not words to express my gratitude to you for your advice and assistance in my case. There is not one who has used your medicines since they have been brought here, but that can say with me they have been greatly benefited. Since I have been so helped by its use, six or seven around me left off all doctors and other medicines, and now use it in their families, after being cured of the same disease as mine. You do not know what a wonder it created in our city, by its restoring my sister I wrote you about, for she had been under the care of three of our best doctors, but could not sit up but for a few minutes at one time. I begged of her to try your medicines, and before she had used half the bottles she could go all around the yard, and has now just come home from a visit five miles away.

MRS, THOS. MCFARLAND.

Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription is sold by dealers in medicines generally.

The Rocky Mount *Mail* says: Mr. Marcus Hill, of Edgecombe, cuts and splits one hundred fence rails in one hour He has done this repeatedly, and claims that he is the champion rail splitter in the State. Who can beat it?

One thousand tons of new rails will soon be on the Piedmont road between Greensboro and Danville.

### Modern Engineering.

*A Great Inland Navigation for Commercial and National Defense.*

Norfolk, March, 19th, 1875.

EDITOR NORFOLK LANDMARK:

Inland navigation has attracted the attention of civil and military men of the country for many years. In 1808 Albert Galatin, the then Secretary of the Treasury, proposed in his report to Congress the importance as a means of national defence the connection of the natural waters along our coast by canals, so as to form a continuous line of navigation from Long Island Sound to Florida. In 1818, when we were on the eve of a war with France, surveys were made from the Elizabeth river to Charleston, S. C., with a view of an inland route from Norfolk to the Southern States. Several links in the important line have been made by private enterprise, viz: the Delaware and Raritan Canal, from the waters of New York to Philadelphia, and the Chesapeake and Delaware Canal, from Delaware river to Chesapeake, Bay, and the Dismal Swamp Canal and Albemarle and Chesapeake Canal, from Chesrpeake Bay the inland waters of North Carolina.

The latter canal was built with a view of testing the use of *steam on canals*, and is the *first and only one using steam exclusively* as a motive power in this country. Modern science has produced ordinance of such power that stone fortifications cannot be relied upon for our national defences, and since the introduction of iron-clads and torpedo boats an inland channel is of great importance for their movements along an interior line safe from the guns of the enemy.

At the suggestion of the Hon. A. S Merrimon, United States Senator from North Carolina, Congress has ordered a survey to be made from Norfolk to the Cape Fear river, with a view of further extension hereafter to Charleston, South Carolina, from which point a good inland navigation can be had to St. John's river, in Florida.

Our townsman, Mr. Marshal Parks, has given this subject his attention for several years past, and I am pleased that his efforts to extend so important a work has at last been recognized by the Government. S. T. Albert, Esq, civil engineer in charge of the Government works in our river, has been assigned the duty to make the preliminary examination and I learn he and Mr. Parks will soon visit the line of the contemplated improvement. Should this work be accomplished our canal steamers and barges may go into the interior of South Carolina and Georgia, and will open up a new country which may avail of the advantages offered by our splendid harbor, where the exports of the country may be collected in larger volume for coastwise and foreign transit.

NAVIGATOR.

The public has heard from time to time of the efforts making in the city of Paris to encourage the use of horse-flesh as an article of food, but few persons are aware how rapidly the practice has increased. The Paris correspondent of the New York *Times* says that the first equine butcheries were established in 1866. In 1867, after a trial of one year 2,152 horses were butchered and sold for food. In 1869, the number of horses, asses and mules slaughtered reached 2,658, and the number was increased to 5,732, in 1872. In 1874 the figures rose to 7,184, which gave, net, 1,295,520 kilogrammes of meat—a kilogramme being about two pounds. On the first of January of the present year there were fifty shops in Paris where horse-flesh was sold to the public, and there were five more shops in the suburbs of the city. The use of horse-flesh is mainly confined to the poorer classes, its cost being about one-half that of beef.

The Charlotte *Observer* says: A friend writing from Mt. Mourne, Iredell county, sends us the following item: Kale Byers, a well to do colored man, was going from his work in this neighborhood on Thursday, seated on the back of a work ox. The oz had a chain around his horns, one end of which was being carried by Byers in his hand. The negro got tired carrying the chain in his hand, and put the end of it around his own neck. The ox took fright, at something, threw the negro off, and dragged him about a hundred yards over a rocky place. Both were found sometime afterwards, the ox standing still, and the negro perfectly dead, with the chain still around his neck.

The Convention called by the late humbug body styling themselves "Legislators" for the purpose of depriving the poor white and colored citizens of the rights and privileges given them by the Republican party, will cost thousands of dollars. Let it therefore be understood that every Republican nominated for a seat in the Convention shall pledge himself to vote for the adjournment of the body before proceeding to business.—*Raleigh Era.*

According to the democratic vocabulary, biennial, instead of meaning once in two years, means twice in one year. So, our biennial legislature, proposes not only to meet continually, but throws in a convention! Meanwhile the people groan and sweat and pay taxes.—*North State.*

Spelling Matches continue to be the rage. It is curious to note the kind of Madness which impels men to display their ignorance. If most of the people who take part in these "spelling tournaments" were to stay at home they would be credited with a little learning, but they will insist on proving to the public that they cannot spell.

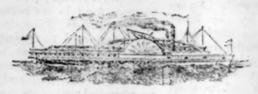
Mr. John A. Parker, an old citizen of Wilmington died suddenly Thursday of paralysis.


NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

MRS. RACHEL WEISEL, Milliner, and Dealer in Fancy Goods and Notions, Road Street. 39 v. 6.

M. S. I. A. COHN, Dealer in Dry Goods, Shoes, Clothing, Hats, Caps &c., Road Street. 39 v. 9.

PIONEER



TRANSPORTATION CO.

Semi-weekly line from Norfolk to Eliz. City.

Steamer L. G. Cannon leaves Norfolk every Sunday and Str. Astoria every Wednesday at 6 a. m. for Eliz. City, Edenton and all landings on the Roanoke river as high as Hills Ferry.

Freight taken at lowest rates, and comfortable passenger accomodations afforded.

BRODERICK & SMITH Agts.

PLAIN AND FANCY PRINTING NEATLY CHEAPLY AND PROMPTLY EXECUTED.

NEW ADVERTISEMENT.

CONGRESS HALL,

CAPE MAY, N. J.,

J. F. CAKE, Proprietor.

CONGRESS HALL is situated on the highest point of land in Cape May, with the Finest Lawn on the Atlantic Coast, containing Six Acres. It is furnished throughout with Walnut; Gas in every room.

The Piazzas are twenty five feet in width, with balconies from second story.

The Hotel has accomodations for ONE THOUSAND GUESTS.

OPEN JUNE 7th.

TERMS:—$4.50 Per Day. 41-tf.

DISSOLUTION NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the co-partnership existing between T. D. Pendleton and J. P. Grandy has this day been dissolved by mutual consent; The business in the future will be conducted by T. D. Pendleton, with whom parties indebted to the late firm are requested to make settlement. Persons having claims against the old firm will be settled with by the said T. D. Pendleton, he having assumed and agreed to pay all the liabilities of the late firm of Pendleton & Grandy.

T. D. PENDLETON,
J. P. GRANDY.

April 1st, 1875.

SUI GENERIS.

MASON & HAMLIN CABINET ORGANS.

UNEQUALED (judged critically,) UNAPPROACHED in capacity and excellence by any others. A warded

THREE HIGHEST MEDALS AND DIPLOMA OF HONOR AT VIENNA, 1873; PARIS, 1867.

ONLY American Organs ever awarded any medal in Europe, or which present such extraordinary excellence as to command a wide sale there.

ALWAYS awarded highest premiums at Industrial Expositions, to America as well as Europe. Out of hundreds there have not been six in all where any other organs have been preferred.

BEST Declared by Eminent Musicians, in both hemispheres, to be unrivaled. See TESTIMONIAL CIRCULAR, with opinions of more than One Thousand (sent free).

INSIST on having a Mason & Hamlin. Do not take any other. *Dealers get LARGER COMMISSIONS for selling inferior organs, and for this reason often try very hard to sell something else.*

NEW STYLES with most important improvements ever made. New Solo and Combination Stops. Superb Elegance and other Cases of new designs.

PIANO-HARP CABINET ORGAN An exquisite combination of these instruments.

EASY PAYMENTS. Organs sold for cash; or for monthly or quarterly payments; or rented until rent pays for the organ.

CATALOGUES and Circulars, with full particulars, free. Address MASON & HAMLIN ORGAN CO., 154 Tremont Street, BOSTON; 25 Union Square, NEW YORK; or 80 & 82 Adams St., CHICAGO.

INDUSTRIAL EXHIBITION CO

$20

WILL BUY A

*FIRST MORTGAGE PREMIUM BOND*

OF THE

N. Y. Industrial Exhibition Co.

These Bonds are issued for the purpose of raising funds for the erection of a building in the City of New York, to be used for a

Perpetual World's Fair,

a permanent home, where every manufacturer can exhibit and sell his goods, and every patentee can show his invention; a centre of industry which will prove a vast benefit to the whole country.

For this purpose, the Legislature of the State of New York has granted a charter to a number of our most wealthy and respectable merchants, and these gentlemen have purchased no less than eight blocks of the most valuable land in the City of New York. The building to be erected will be seven stories high (150 feet in height,) surmounted by a magnificent dome, and will cover a space of 2½ acres. It will be constructed of Iron, Brick and Glass, and made fire-proof. The bonds, which are all for $20 each, are secured by a first mortgage on the land and building, and for the purpose of making them popular, the directors have decided to have quarterly drawings of $150,000 each; this money being the interest on the amount of the whole loan.

Every bond holder must receive at least $21, but he may receive

$100,000!

or $5,000, or $10,000, or $5,000, or $2000 &c., &c.

FOURTH SERIES DRAWING APRIL 5th, 1875.

These drawings take place every THREE MONTHS, and eventually Every Bond will participate in them.

Address, for Bonds and full information;

MORGENTHAU, BRUNO & CO.

Financial Agents, 23 Park Row, New York

Post Office Drawer, 29.

Remit by Draft on N. Y. City, Registered Letter or P. O. Money Orders.

Postponement Impossible Under This Plan.

APPLICATIONS FOR AGENTS RECEIVED. 41-3m.

*NOTICE.*

U. S. INTERNAL REVENUE

SPECIAL TAXES.

May 1, 1875, to April 30, 1876.

The Revised Statutes of the United States, Sections 3232, 3237, 3238, and 3239, require every person engaged in any business, avocation, or employment which renders him liable to a SPECIAL TAX, to Procure and place Conspicuously in his Establishment or place of Business a STAMP denoting the payment of said SPECIAL TAX for the Special Tax Year beginning May 1, 1875, before commencing or continuing business after April 30, 1875.

The Taxes Embraced within the Provisions of the Law above quoted are the following, viz:

| | |
|---|---|
| Rectifiers | $200 00 |
| Dealers, retail liquor | 25 00 |
| Dealers, wholesale liquor | 100 00 |
| Dealers in malt liquors, wholesale | 50 00 |
| Dealers in malt liquors, retail | 20 00 |
| Dealers in leaf tobacco | 25 00 |
| Retail dealers in leaf tobacco | 500 00 |
| And on sales of over $1,000, fifty cents for every dollar in excess of $1,000. | |
| Dealers in manufactured tobacco | 5 00 |
| Manufacturers of stills | 50 00 |
| And for each still manufactured | 20 00 |
| And for each worm manufactured | 20 00 |
| Manufactures of tobacco | 10 00 |
| Manufacturers of cigars | 10 00 |
| Peddlers of tobacco, first class (more than two horses or other animals) | 50 00 |
| Peddlers of tobacco, second class (two horses or other animals) | 25 00 |
| Peddlers of tobacco, third class (one horse or other animal) | 15 00 |
| Peddlers of tobacco, forth class (on foot or public conveyance | 10 00 |
| Brewers of less than 500 barrels | 50 00 |
| Brewers of 500 barrels or more | 100 00 |

Any person, so liable, who shall fail to comply with the foregoing requirements will be subject to severe penalities.

Persons or firms liable to pay any of the Special Taxes named above must apply to BEN H. FRANKLIN, Collector of Internal Revenue at Weldon N. C. and pay for and procure the Special Tax Stamp or Stamps they need, prior to May 1, 1875, and WITHOUT FURTHER NOTICE.

J. W. DOUGLASS,
Commissioner of Internal Revenue.

Office of Internal Revenue,
Washington, D. C., February 1, 1875. 19-4

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Great Inducements.

TO MAKE

*Improvements*

In our Building and a change in the business I am compelled to sell off a large portion of the STOCK.

I will therefore offer Great Inducements

IN

CARPETS,

OIL CLOTHS,

DRUGGETS

RUGS, &C.

Also a large Stock of the

House Furnishing Goods

Such as

BLANKETS,

QUILTS, BED AND

TABLE SPREADS,
TABLE LINENS &C.

LACE CURTAINS

AND

SHADE

We have an extra large Stock and will sell them extraordinarily cheap.

H. WERTHEIMER;

23 3m 173 Main St., Norfolk, Va.

1875 Spring Season 1875

E. B. BLAMIRE & CO,

Invite the attention of all in want of Dry Goods, Notions &c. to their large and well selected Stock of Spring and Summer

DRESS GOODS

consisting of Black and Colored Silks, Japanese Poplins, New Style Plaids, Linens and Organdies, Lawns, Corded Jaconets, and Percales with side band also beautiful assortment New Styles in

WHITE GOODS.

Special attention is invited to our

DRESS-MAKING DEPARTMENT.

Ladies residing at a distance can have their dresses made with the same promptness and satisfaction as if they were here in person.

Also just received E. BUTTERICK & CO'S LATEST

NEW YORK AND PARIS FASHIONS

in paper patterns for which we are the agents Catalogue of patterns and samples of goods mailed on application.

C. O. D. packages to the amount of Twenty Dollars or more expressed with freights prepaid.

Consumers of DRY GOODS would do well to correspond with us and learn our prices as we are anxious to supply your wants.

Address,

E. B. BLAMIRE & Co.,

*182 MAIN STREET,*

NORFOLK, VA.

SUCCESSORS TO

BLAMIRE, WILKINS & WILSON.

The Best Investment

A RESERVE ENDOWMENT

is the

Metropolitan Life Insurance Co.

OF

NEW YORK.

Guaranteeing a Cash Payment if Living, and a Specific Sum in the event of death.

The STRONG POINTS of the RESERVE PLANS are:

1. Every policy, whether on ordinary life rates or other, a Cash Endowment to the insurer.

2 The maximum of insurance at the minimum of cost.

3. A definite surrender value specified on the face of the Policy.

4. The Term for which the insurance is to run elected by the insured.

5. Grace in payment of premiums of from one to six months.

6. All the merits of plan Life Insurance, Endowment and Investment combined in one contract.

These plans are secured to the Company by copyright.

The Metropolitan is a mutual Company. It has over $30,000,000 Insurance in force and $123 security for every $100 of liability. It issued in 1873, 12,242 policies, being a gain over 1872, of 3,253 policies and $5,837,524 mount of Insurance, and of the total gain of business, as done by all the Companies of the country for the year, the Metropolitan competing with forty seven others, supplied one sixth. Its death losses were only two-thirds of the average of all the Companies.

It has never reinsured another Company.

"Tree is known by its fruit."

For further information apply to

JNO. W. GORDON,
Gen. Ins. Agt.
Wilmington, N. C.

Office, No. 6, New Hanover Bank Building or to Agts. throughout the State.

P. H. WELCH Agt.
Hertford, N. Y.

9-tf.

AN ACT TO ASCERTAIN THE INDEBTEDNESS OF THE DIFFERENT COUNTIES, CITIES, AND TOWNS OF THIS STATE, AND TO PRESCRIBE A STATUTE OF LIMITATIONS.

Section 1. The General Assembly of North Carolina do enact, That all claims against the several counties, cities and towns of this State, whether by bond or otherwise, shall be presented to the Chairman of the Boards of County Commissioners, or to the chief officers of said cities and towns, as the case may be, within two years after the maturity of such claim or claims, or the holders of such claim or claims shall be forever barred from a recovery thereof: Provided, That claims which have already matured, and become due, shall be presented on or before the first day of January, A. D. 1877, or the holders thereof shall be forever barred of a recovery thereof.

Sec. 2. That it shall be the duty of the Chairman of the Boards of County Commissioners of the several counties, or the chief officers of the several cities and towns, to cause the nature, amount, date and time of maturity of all claims so presented to be recorded in a book to be kept for that purpose and to be called "The Registry of Claims."

This act shall take effect from and after its ratification.

In General Assembly, read three times and ratified the 22d day of March, A. D. 1875.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,
*Office Secretary of State,*
Raleigh, March 29, 1875.

I hereby certify that the foregoing is a true copy of the original act on file in this office

[SEAL.] W. H. HOWERTON,
Secretary of State.

April 1, 1875. 42-4t.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

BLAICHLEY'S

Improved CUCUMBER WOOD PUMP is the acknowledged STANDARD of the market, by popular verdict, the best pump for the least money. Attention is invited to Blatchley's Improved Bracket, the Drop Check Valve, which can be withdrawn without disturbing the joints, and the copper chamber which never cracks, scales or rusts and will last a life time. For sale by Dealers and the trade generally In order to be sure that you get Blatchley's Pump, be careful and see that it has my trade-mark as above. If you do not know where to buy, descriptive circulars, together with the name and address of the agent nearest you will be promptly furnished by addressing with stamp.

CHAS. G. BLATCHLEY, Manufacturer,
506 Commerce St., Philadelphia, Pa.

March 3 -6m.

DR. TUTTS VEGETABLE LIVER PILLS.

A mild aperient and gentle purgative, recommended for the cure of all derangements of the stomach, liver and bowels. By their timely use much sickness is prevented. The test of many years have proven them to be the safest, surest and best of all the pills ever offered to the public. They purify the blood, remove all corruptions and restore the diseased system to perfect health. As an antidote to Chills and Fever they have no equal. For dyspepsia they are a specific. For sick headache and Bilious colic they are a sure cure. For Consumption, Rheumatism, Piles, Palpitation of the Heart, pain in the side, back and loins, Nervousness, a positive remedy. For Female Irregularities, without a rival. When one does not "feel very well," a single dose stimulates the stomach and bowels, restores the appetite, and imparts vigor to the system. Sold everywhere. Office, 18 Murray Street, New York.

DR TUTTS HAIR DYE.

is easily applied, imparts a beautiful black or brown, and acts like magic. The best in the the world. Sold by all druggists. Price $1.00 a box.

DR. TUTTS EXPECTORANT.

The ghastly record of deaths that result from pulmonary affections is frightful. There is no disease that is so insidious in its attack as consumption. By the neglect of "slight colds" they soon become deep seated and defy remedies which, if applied at the outset would have averted all danger. Dr Tutt's Expectorant has proven itself the most valuable Lung Balsam ever discovered. A distinguished clergyman of New York pronounces it the "greatest blessing of the nineteenth century" and says, "no family should be without it." It is pleasant to the taste, and a single dose will often remove the most obstinate cough Office, 18 Murray Street, New York.

W. W. BROWN. W. C. HARRISON

BROWN & HARRISON.

Grocers & Liquor Merchants,

N. W. COR. MAIN & WATER STS.,

ELIZABETH CITY, N. C,

The largest and best selection of Groceries Meats, Flour, Salt, Tobacco, Cigars and Liquors in the City. The people of Town and surrounding country respectfully solicited to call and examine. Entire satisfaction guaranteed. 31-3m.

C. WEST & SONS,

ALADDIN SECURITY OIL

WARRANTED 150 DEGREES FIRE TEST.

THE BEST HOUSEHOLD OIL IN THE WORLD.

Indorsed by the Fire Insurance Companies.

Read the following Certificate selected from many others.

Howard FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF BALTIMORE. Baltimore, December, 23, 1874.—Messrs. C. West & Sons—Gentlemen: Having used the various Oils sold in this city for illuminating purposes, I take pleasure in recommending your "Aladdin Security" as the safest and best ever used in our household.

Yours, truly,
(Signed.) ANDREW REESE, President.

it will not explode.

ASK YOUR STOREKEEPERS FOR IT.

WHOLESALE DEPOT.

C. WEST & SONS,

113 and 115 W. Lombard St. Baltimore Md.

18-6m.

A Fortune for $1!

Positively the Last Postponement.

"NOW IS YOUR TIME,"

Dame Fortune helps those who help themslves.

LEGALLY AUTHORISED.

The Texas Gift Concert Association,

In Aid of Public Improvements in the City of DENISON, TEXAS.

Will Give A Grand Concert

MONDAY, MAY 31st. 1875.

And will Distribute to the Ticket-Holders

*$256,000 IN GIFTS.*

The Concert and distribution of Gifts guaranteed to POSITIVELY take place on the above date or the

MONEY WILL BE REFUNDED.

1st Capital Gift, 50,000.
2d Capital Gift, 25,000.
3d Capital Gift, 15,000.
4th Capital Gift, 10,000.

Besides Gifts in proportion amounting in all to

$250,000.

Distribution to commence immediately after the Concert.

AGENTS WANTED!

LIBERAL COMMISSIONS TO RESPONSIBLE AGENTS.

CLUBS.

Clubs can be organized in localities where we have no local agent, and a prorato division of gifts drawn can be made. Send for special rates to clubs.

How to Remit to us.

Money sent at our risk when sent by Postoffice money order, draft, express, or registered letter.

Orders for tickets sent direct to us promptly filled.

Address us for for circulars giving references, manner of drawing, full particulars, etc.

Address all orders for tickets, communications, and make all remittances of money to A. R. COLLIFS, Sec'y, Denison Texas.

N. B. Orders for tickets amounting to $5 over sent C. O. D., per express.

TO FARMERS!!

*The Great Southern Cotton and Corn Cultivator.*

The best invention for its use ever patented, and the cheapest.

The inventors will be in the following places on the dates named with his invention and desires competition.

EDENTON, May 10, 1875.
WINDSOR, May 17, 1875.
TARBOROUGH, May 25 1875.

Farmers desirous of trying the invention at these points please make arrangements and appointments. 40-4t.

GEO. D. POOL'S COLUMN.

*DESCRIPTIVE CATALOGUE*

OF VALUABLE

NORTH CAROLINA LANDS

FOR SALE BY

GEORGE D. POOL,

Real Estate Agent,

ELIZABETH CITY, N. C.

In presenting my list of lands and other properties for sale, I would say that no section of the United States offers such inducements for capitalists and emigrants, as this section of North Carolina. In longevity and healthfulness, in will compare favorably with any where: and in easy and cheap transportation of products to market, in pleasantness of climate, in the sociability of the people, in great fertility, and durability of soil, no section can equal it.

There are fourteen steamers—most of them are large size—now plying between this place and Norfolk, Va., and Baltimore, making the town easily accessible to emigrants, and the means of cheap water transportation for farms products, and other articles, unsurpassed. In addition to this a railroad, &c.

A railroad will soon be built to Norfolk, putting this place in direct communication by Rail, with the whole United States. This, together with our great fishing, farming and manufacturing interests, and certain early completion of already projected works of improvement for putting in nearer, cheaper and easier communication with the Ocean, will render this one of the most important commercial, and manufacturing points on the Southern coast.

A desirable farm of 200 acres—one third cleared, an the balance covered with the most valuable timber the country affords is offered for sale. It is six miles from town, one mile from navigable water, has four buildings, is in a good neighborhood, and on a very public road. There is a school within one mile and a church within two miles of the place. The land produces finely, corn, cotton, wheat, oats, &c., and is offered for the low price of $15 an acre on easy payments.

Another farm equally valuable as the above containing 186 acres is offered for sale for $1,600, one half cash, balance in a year with interest. This farm is within one mile of a navigable river, is only one mile from a church and school house, has good dwellings and all necessary out-buildings upon it, is mostly cleared, and is very productive. It is only six miles from this town, and is within two miles of the town of Nixonton.

A farm 400 acres 2 miles from town is offered for $18 an acre. This is rich land is mostly cleared, and has good buildings. On account of its quality and productions it is very desirable.

A valuable farm of 219 acres is also offered for sale for $1,500, one half cash balance in a year. This farm is two miles from the town of Nixonton, and seven miles from Elizabeth City. It has good Buildings, is on a public road, and in a good neighborhood, where school houses and churches are near. Two-thirds of this farm is cleared and in fair cultivation, and the balance abounds in good timber. There is a great bargain offered in this farm.

A valuable farm of 200 acres nearly all cleared is offered for $2,000 on easy payments. This farm is twelve miles from town, is near a navagable River is easy productive, in a good neighborhood, on a public road and very near a church and school house. This too is a desirable purchase. Also a farm of 300 acres 3 miles from town is offered The land is rich, the buildings are fine and it is mostly in fine cultivation. Price $25 per acre.

A farm of 500 acres in Pasquotank County, 6 miles from town, and one mile from the River, with good new dwelling built in modern style, barn, stables, four tenant houses scattered over the farm, fine water, &c. This farm is situated on the most public road in the County, has 300 acres cleared and balance in splendid pine, oak, cypress, maple, sweet gum, and other valuable timber. It is pe

# TH CAROLINIAN

ESDAY, APRIL 14, 1875.

## NORTHERN VISITORS

City is 50 miles South East of . Parties coming here from the l take passage on the Bay line ch leave Baltimore at 4 P. M. ev- l arrive at Portsmouth the nex nse to connect with the Elizabeth .

## l and Personal.

l at New York 115¼. Cotton 65c. At Norfolk cotton 16c.

he long run, a tried and proved r truth, honor, and honesty capital, and gives the largest

nises are all very fine, but er no parsnips." Certain gen- ious for influence and support otice.

CAPHARTE of Edenton, writes statement of his losing one of s with the crew, is an error, of the kind having occurred.

LARDS HOTEL, at Washington "top top" hotel in every partic- proprietor, J. F. CAKE, has in the country as a caterer We advise our friends visit- ational Capital to go to Wil-

er argue with a man whom to be of an obstinate temper, e is once contradicted his mind gainst all light and informa- ment, though ever so well provokes him, and makes him l to be convinced of the truth.

of "Our young girls" at the in a neighboring village, examination in grammar the , when asked why the name was singular blushing an- Because it is very singular they married." She ought to be to stand at the head of the

Washington *Echo* makes the complimentary allusion to the t efficient Solicitor of the trict:

e noticed, with satisfaction and nt our affable and courteous J. J. MARTIN, Esq., is giving satisfaction and meeting with favor. So mote it be.

here is too much truth in the that instead of the mass of cting upon the principle that is the best policy," they prac- opt the consruction that "policy than honesty." This transposi- erts the sentiment of the quota- it does not materially effect the far as results are concerned.

The NORTH CAROLINIAN is a the people. Its editor attempts ay of erudition, but tries to style to the common under- Plain, practical common what the masses need and most e. That newspaper best per- s work which always keeps this iew.

I. M. BUTLER & SON, of Charles- , write that corn has advanced firm at 96c. The demand is eceipts moderate and stock light. dvise our people to cultivate e. There is an export demand ry year, beginning in January tending to May. They are now om $1.60 to $1.70 per bushel of

Thos. E. ARIMAN, of Philadel- ho has been lying very low with ption, at S. S. Fowler's, died y. He came here in November the winter, hoping to be bene- our milder climate, but he came He was a young man of excel- racter and he won the esteem of made his acquaintance. He was 0 years of age. His remains ken on the Boat this morning North erment.

An explosion and the alarm of startled the denizens of our quiet about eight o'clock on Thursday st. It was soon ascertained that e of Capt. ALBERT WHITE, on y Avenue, was in flames. A e lamp upset, ignited and reached al of the fluid which exploded, g a shock felt all over the city. The ade such progress that it was im- e to check it. It extended to the g, totally destroying it. The loss y as there was no insurance. The community sympathize with Capt. , as he is in very feeble health.

The music on the Academy n last Friday evening was charming. Band proposes continuing it every . The Programme for Friday of this week is as follows:

PART 1st.

1 Quick Step "Battery A."
2 Song "Mollie Darling."
3 Waltz "Il' Bacio."
4 Polka "Sunbeam."

PART 2nd.

1 Quickstep "Wood Up."
2 Song "Little Maud."
3 Quickstep "Exultation."
4 Gallop "Palpitation."

The carelessness of one or more of Post Masters between Elizabeth City and Edenton is becoming a matter of much complaint. Scarcely a mail on that route reaches the office at this place without bringing back matter, papers and letters, mailed here for points South. Our subscribers have just cause for complaint. We always mail our papers regularly and on time. It is provoking to us, annoying to our Post Master and unjust to our patrons to find that instead of having the packages promptly forwarded and delivered, some of them are brought back in the Saturday's mail bag, to be remailed on Monday. This must be stopped. Let the delinquents take notice and govern themselves accordingly.

☞ The features of the Special Tax bill that has passed the Legislature do not seem to be fully understood. The object is to enable the Corporation of Elizabeth City to get out of debt and to place its credit on a cash basis. The outstanding debt about one year ago was about $2000. While the present administration has not increased that debt a single dollar, the very fact of its existence has so depreciated the town orders that it has cost ⅓ more for material, hauling &c. than it would have done had orders been par. So long as this debt exists this extra cost must continue. The debt is against the property not against the business or labor. Should suit be brought and judgement be obtained, the Commissioners will be ordered by the Court to levy a special tax and pay *dollar for dollar* with cost of suit. Believing that not more than seventy five cents on the dollar on the outstanding orders should be paid, as they have not cost those holding them exceeding that sum, authority was asked from the Legislature to levy a special tax to pay off the debt on this basis. Thirty five cents on the hundred dollars valuation will wipe out the debt. Do this and after this year we believe the municipal government can be carried on with a tax of 40 cents on the hundred dollars valuation instead of 50 cents as now levied. It will place our financial credit on a basis that will gratifiy the honest pride of every citizen. Remember that this special tax does not extend to licenses, does not effect business, does not include polls. It is only a tax on property—a tax to wipeout a debt now existing against and hanging like a mill stone over the property owners of the city. It will at once relieve them of one fourth of the debt, it will enable the authorities to run the government at less expense and it will benefit the laboring man by making the orders given him for work worth their full amount in money. In short it can not fail to benefit all classes.

### Local Briefs:

S. WEISEL the "Old Merchant" on Water Street has returned from the Northern Cities with a splendid lot of New Goods.—Remember the meeting of the Citizens Industrial Association on Tuesday evening next, at the Albemarle House. Let there be a full attendance. —The newly elected Vestry men of Christ Church at this place are Col. W. F. MARTIN, D. B. BRADFORD, W. W. GRIFFIN, A. H. WHITCOMB, GEO. E. BRODERICK, and FRANK VAUGHAN.—The flower gardens are looking beautiful.—The Steamer "United" again loaded last week with Shingles at the Sheppard Street Mills.—A correspondent furnishes an account of the Masquerade Ball at the Albemarle House on Thursday evening last.—The Elizabeth City Minstrels give a Concert in "Bunnel's Hall" to-night.—The force has been increased on the Railroad and the work is being pushed with vigor. Mr. CHANDLER, one of the Contractors, has taken charge.—S. S. FOWLER returned from Philadelphia on Saturday.—The Municipal canvas thus far is very quiet on both sides.—Rt. Rev. Bishop ATKINSON officiated in the Episcopa Church at this place yesterday. There were a number of confirmations.—The Fisheries are doing better. The "toilers on the water" are more hopeful. —Federal Court here next week.

### Local Port-Folio.

A share holder—a ploughman. Civil rights—obliging manners. An intellectual dog—a type setter. Elementary pages—sheets of water. How to be wise—don't think you know everything. The great unknown—those who dont advertise—Where the shoe pinches—on the foot of course. Sure to produce short crops—the barbers shears. A patint waiter—a young doctor.

## Business Locals.

Philadelphia made Shoes at Fowler's.

Go see Fowler's new calico.

Silk Hats at Fowler's—latest style.

New Orleans Baking Molasses at Fowler's.

Weisel, on Water Street is opening the best stock of goods ever brought to this City. Go and examine before purchasing elsewhere.

### Republican Nominating Convention.

A meeting of the Republicans of Elizabeth City is called to be held in the Court House on Thursday evening, April 22nd. 1875 for the purpose of nominating candidates for Municipal officers.

P. JOHN.
Chm'n Rep. Ex. Com.

The last chance to get the Benbow House or some other large gift for two dollars and fifty cents! The drawing of the Grand Gift Concert, in Greensboro, N. C., has been deferred until April 16th, when it will, without any furthur delay, be proceeded with. Those wishing to invest can do so by sending to the Manager, C. P. Mennenhall, box 8, Greensboro, N. C., or of the agents fat different places. Tickets for sale in this place by Rufus K. Speed.
41-3t

## DEATHS.

BANKS.—On the 9th inst. at Little River, this county, George W. Banks, aged about 52 years.

MARKHAM.—At Halls Creek, this county on the 12th inst Wm. S. Markham, aged 67 years.

## HOTEL ARRIVALS.

AT THE ALBEMARLE HOUSE

D McD Lindsey, Samuel Long & Son, Perquimans,; W P Walston, Chas M Walston, Wm M Burfort, Jas H Spence, E F Lamb, Camden,; Chas H Banks, T B Lister, Pasquotank.; Dr R H Blunt, Dr Wm Riddick, J Q Wood, Miss P Hill, J H Hyatt, Woodville, N. C.; J C Chandler, Newark N. J.; N C Grandy, I Adelsuori, Wm Hkyden, W V Hevan, Norfolk Va.; Bont Johnson, Thos Murden, N. C.; Bryant Tyson Washington D. C

## DR. BUTT'S CORNER.

SEWERS, BEADERS, AND WORKERS AT NIGHT.

IMPORTANT TO KNOW

KEROSENE. KEROSENE.

BE sure to call at Dr. JAS N BUTT'S to get your Kerosene 150 degrees fire test. It will give very much better light, will burn much longer and most important of all it is much safer being almost entirely free from explosive properties. It does not crust the wick as the commoner oils do. It does not smoke the chimney as the other does. It will cost a fraction more but will burn correspondingly longer to make up for the difference in price. Dec. 29th, 1874.

LARGE LOT of Clover Seed for sale at Dr. JAS. N. BUTT'S City Drug Store. March 16th, 1875.

CALL at Dr. BUTT'S City Drug Store and get Timothy and Orchard Grass Seed. March 16th, 1875.

A FRESH lot of Rock Bridge Alum Mass at Dr. JAS. N. BUTT,S City Drug Store. March 16th, 1875.

FRESH arrival of Drugs, Paints, Oils, Window Glass, Congress Water, Turpentine, 150 degrees fire test Kerosene Oil (the very best), also Drummond Light Barners, &c., &c., at Dr. JAS. N. BUTT'S City Drug Store. March 16th, 1875.

AT DR. BUTT'S you will find large stocks of the following Stationery, viz: Legal, Billet, and plain Note Paper, Congress Letter Cap. Legal Cap, also a great variety of Envelopes, Pens. etc. etc., at JAS. N. BUTT'S.

FINE Medium and Common Pocket Cutlery at DR. JAS. N. BUTT'S.

LAMPS in great variety, Side Brackets, Reflector Chandeliers, Lanterns, and largelot Chimneys at JAS. N. BUTT'S

AS usual in Drug Stores we offer you the finest article of Green Tea. If you want a good drink be sure to call and get some at DR. JAS. N. BUTT'S.

A LARGE LOT of Cigars at DR. JAS. N. BUTT'S City Drug Store; good, medium and common.

A LARGE line of Trusses, Supporters and Shoulder braces at DR. JAS. N. BUTT'S

STEAM ENGINES AND BOILERS

2 to 12 Horse Powe.

THE BEST AND THE CHEAPEST.

Address, for full particula , L. GUMP & O. 179 William St. N. Y.

## SPECIAL NOTICES.

### "VEGETINE."

Says a Boston Physician, "has no equal as a blood purifier. Hearing of its many wonderful cures, after all other remedies had failed, I visited the Laboratory and convinced myself of its genuine merit. It is prepared from barks, roots and herbs, each of which is highly effective, and they are compounded in such a manner as to produce astonishing results."

VEGETINE

Is the great Blood Purifier.

VEGETINE

Will cure the worst case of Scrofula.

Vegetine

Is recommended by physicians and apothecaries.

Vegetine

Has effected some marvellous cures in cases of Cancer.

Vegetine

Cures the most inflexible case of Canker.

Vegetine

Meets with wonderful success in Mercurial diseases.

Vegetine

Will eradicate Salt Rheum from the system.

Vegetine

Cures the most inveterate case of Erysipelas.

Vegetine

Removes Pimples and Humors from the face.

Vegetine

Cures constipation and regulates the bowels.

Vegetine

Is a valuable remedy for Headache.

Vegetine

Will cure Dyspepsia.

Vegetine

Restores the entire system to a healthy condition.

Vegetine

Cures pain in the Side.

Vegetine

Removes the cause of Dizziness.

Vegetine

Relieves Faintness at the Stomach.

Vegetine

Cures Pain in the Back.

Vegetine

Effectually cures Kidney Complaint.

Vegetine

Is effective in its cure of Female Weakness.

Vegetine

Is the great remedy for general Debility.

Vegetine

Is acknolidged by all classes of people to be the best and most reliable blood purifier in the world.

VEGETINE is sold by all Druggists.

THE
NORTH CAROLINIAN
NEWSPAPER,
AND
JOB OFFICE.

—:o:—

*Office near corner of*

**Main and Road Sts.**

ELIZABETH CITY, N. C.

—:o:—

Handbills, Circulars, Billhead Blanks, Checks, Paper Books, Programmes, and every other kind of printing executed in the very latest style and at *REASONABLE RATES.*

—:o:—

Printing in Colors, Bronzes, and Fancy Styles done in the neatest manner and at short notice.

—:o:—

*Business men in general, will find it to their interest to patronize the*

**CAROLINIAN OFFICE.**

## POUDRETTE.

I HAVE the Agency for the SALE of this valuable FERTILIZER, for Twenty Counties in Eastern North Carolina. This article is made from night soil, is odorless and contains a larger percentage of ammonia, the phosphates, and other valuable fertilizing ingredients than any other

**FERTILIZERS**

now offered to the public, and costs LESS than one-half the price charged for others. Applied in the same quantities per acre as the best guano and similar articles to potatoes, cotton, corn, peanuts and garden vegetables, its effects are equal to the best of these and more durable than any. It is put up in 200 lbs bags and will be delivered to farmers and others exclusive of freight at $25.00 per ton of 2000 lbs. All orders must be addressed to me at this place. Remittances can be made to me in P. O. Orders, drafts or bank checks. Circulars sent on application.

GEO. D. POOL, Agent.
Elizabeth City, Pasquotank Co., N. C.
34-2m.

J. H. ZIEGLER

CABINET-MAKER AND UNDERTAK

Most respectfully informs his customers, friends and the public generally that he has increased his facilities for carrying on the business of Cabinet Making and Undertaking. He is now prepared to furnish

*METALIC AND WOOD*

COFFINS

of the latest improved kind and best quality *will in two hours notice*, and as cheap as they can be purchased in this or any other market. His HEARSE will be ready at all times to serve his customers at any distance.

Undertakers in adjoining Counties can be furnished with Metalic Coffins as cheap as they can be bought at Norfolk or Baltimore.

His shop and Ware Rooms are on Ehringhaus Street, 3 doors West of Road.
Elizabeth City, N. C. 52 vol. 4-1yr.

R. K. SPEED.— —JOHN BLACK

SPEED & BLACK,

*General Life, Fire and Marine In's Ag'ts*

S. W. corner of Main and Road St.,

Elizabeth City, N. C.

Capital Represented $40,000,000.

Issues every *desirable* kind of Life Policy, *Mutual and Stock.*

Insurable property placed in *First-class* Companies *at lowest rates.*

Will adjust *Life and Fire* losses in any part of Eastern North Carolina.
April 11th, 1872.–1yr.

FRANK M. COOK,

WATCH MAKER & JEWELER,

*No. 70 Road Street,*

ELIZABETH CITY, N. C.

HAVING located in Eliz City N. C. is prepared to operate in the Watch Maker and Jeweler business in all its departments. He respectfully solicit a share of patronage.

☞ Clocks, Spectacles and Jewelry always on hand.

MANHOOD; HOW LOST,

HOW RESTORED!

Just published, a new edition of Dr. Culverwell's Celebrated Essay on the radical cure (without medicine) of Spermatorrhœa or Seminal Weakness, Involuntary Seminal Losses, Impotency, Mental and Physical Incapacity, Impediments to Marriage, etc.; also, Consumption, Epilipsy and Fits, induced by self-indulgence or sexual extravagance, &c.

☞ Price, in a sealed envelope, only six cents.

The celebrated author, in this admirable Essay, clearly demonstrates, from a thirty years' successful practice, that the alarming consequences of self-abuse may be radically cured without the dangerous use of internal medicine or the application of the knife; pointing out a mode of cure at once simple, certain, and effectual, by means of which every sufferer, no matter what his condition may be, may cure himself cheaply, privately, and radically.

☞ This Lecure should be in the hands of every youth and every man in the land.

Sent under seal, in a plain envelope, to any address, post-paid, on receipt of six cents or two post stamps.

Address the Publishers,
CHAS. J. C. KLINE & CO.
127 Bowery, New York; Post Office Box, 4586.
(S. M. P.) 30-1yr.

**WONDER-**ful are the revelations of the GEM—the best and cheapest Microscope for common use in the world. Scientific, valuable, instructive, entertaining, practical, amusing, astonishing. A treasure in every home. Thousands in use. Magnifies 10,000 times. Makes a leg of a hair, etc. Only $1.50. Send money in letter and get it by mail, prepaid. Agts wanted. Address Beverly Co. 324 Walash-av. Chicago

8v6—1yr.

Great Closing Out

SALE OF THE ENTIRE STOCK OF DRY GOODS IN VIRGINIA.

*ON MONDAY DEC. 7TH,*

We will begin to

**SELL OUT**

OUR ENTIRE STOCK OF

DRESS GOODS, SILKS,

FANCY GOODS, FURS,
CLOAKS, BLANKETS, FELT
SKIRTS, CASSIMERES,
BUGLE AND WORSTED TRIMMINGS,
LACES, TIES,
DOMESTIC GOODS, ETC.,

At prices that will secure their early sale, as we intend to close out the larger part of our stock within the ext two weeks.

*Extraordinary Bargains*

WILL BE OFFERED,

as we have revised the prices through our entire stock, and this will be found an opportunity rarely equaled for the purchase of first-class regular goods at much below market value.

M. UMSTADTER & CO.,
25 124th Street, Norfolk, Va.

DR. FULLER,

PHYSICIAN,

pays especial attention to

OFFICE PRACTICE!

Office in Albemarle Hotel next to ladies entrance on Road street. 33.-tf.

J. W. ETHERIDGE

*GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANT*

IN ALL KINDS OF PRODUCE.

Also,

Fresh and Salt Fish, Oysters, Terrapins Game, Poultry, Eggs, &c.

FOOT OF CHURCH STREET,
P. O. BOX, 535. NORFOLK, Va.

## MISCELLANEOUS.

BRODRICKS & SMITH,

WATER STREET,

Keeps constantly on hand the largest and most complete Stock of Goods in the City.

NEW GOODS

are constantly arriving and being sold at LOWEST CASH PRICES.

For Bargains

in FIRST CLASS GOODS of all discriptions

*GO TO*

Brodericks & Smith.

ATLANTIC HOTEL

*NORFOLK, VA.*

R. S. DODSON, PROPRIETOR.

BOARD, First and Second floors per Day $3.00
Third and Fourth " " 2.50

*Special Terms for Permanent Boarders*

Jne 18th, 1873.

THE JAS. LEFFEL
Double Turbine Water Wheel,

Manufactured by
POOLE & HUNT,
Baltimore, Md.
*7,000 NOW IN USE!*
Simple, Strong, Durable, always reliable and satisfactory.
Manufacturers, also, of Portable & Stationary Engines, Steam Boilers, Saw & Grist Mills, Mining Machinery, Gearing for Cotton Mills, Flour, Paint, White Lead and Oil Mill Machinery, Hydraulic and other Presses, &c. Shafting, Pulleys and Hangers a specialty. Machine made Gearing; Accurate and of very best finish. Send for Circulars.

GEORGE PAGE & CO.,
Manufacturers of
PATENT PORTABLE CIRCULAR
SAW MILLS,
AND STATIONARY & PORTABLE
STEAM ENGINES,
No. 5 N. Schroeder st.
BALTIMORE, MD

Grist Mills, Leffel's Turbine Water Wheels, Wood Working Machinery of all kinds, and Machinists' Supplies.
SEND FOR CATALOGUES.

Don't Think of Purchasing
A
WALTHAM WATCH,

Before sending to us for our price list. Watches sent C O D with privilege of examining before purchasing.
Prices lower than any other house in the Country.
Salesroom of the American Watch.
ALEX. R. HARPER & BRO.,
728 Chestnut St., Philadelphia Pa.
33-3m.

VALUABLE RESIDENCE, STORE HOUSE AND DOCTORS STAND

AT PRIVATE SALE.

Wishing to move to Norfolk Va., I offer for sale the residence on which I live containing forty acres of land more or less, having a two story house nearly new containing eight large rooms a large, and well arranged store house one and half story high nearly new, two ware houses, smoke house, dairy, Doctors office, &c. This is decidedly one of the best country stands for mercantile business east of the Chowan River, any business man with capital could sell at least twenty thousand dollars a year; it is also an excellent stand for a practicing physician; it is a very desirable neighborhood being convenient to Churches and School houses. Any one wishing to purchase would do well to examine the premises. Price moderate and terms would be accomodating. For which parties can apply to the undersigned or Jn. L. Hinton.

JAS. M. WHITE.
Rose Dale, Pasquotank Co., N. C.
Nov. 28 1874.—6 m.

DR. S. ACHESON,

PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON,

MANTEO,

ROANOKE ISLAND, DARE CO., N. C.
39 v. 6-1yr.

Cash buyers will save money by taking the advice of this good looking "pair" and go to Fowler's cash and one price store on Water St., Elizabeth City, N. C. and buy their Dry Goods, Notions, Clothing, Boots and Shoes, Hats & Caps, Furs, Carpets, Groceries, Provisions, Glass Ware, etc., etc. Fowler has added a Grocery Department to his business and clear the arrangement for cotton bles profits let and see the spice Queens lately vision Call & examine goods The him All grades of flour at live and live prices at Fowler's Cash one price store. Coffee, Teas, Sugar, Syrups, Canned Fruits, etc at bottom prices. Block Cotton Tubs Buckets, Tables Floor & Oil Cloths, Bas kets, etc. all cheap Fowler's assortment of boots, shoes, is kept co complete. Try me.

GO TO
Fowler's
for all kinds of Dry Goods. his assortment of fancy Silks, Mohairs, Alpacas, plins, Serges Empress Cloths &c. is good & his prices are below usual prices. Call and see them. You will find Ribbons, Silk Lace, Yake Lace, Braid and Gimp & Fringe Fancy Ties Collars and Cuffs Sash White Goods, White Hosiery, Perfumery, Soaps, Fine at bottom Cutlery, prices the quality and Goods pleasure. examine with pleasure the keeps Fowler best call and see in market. and sell at reasonable bling profits. Ladies prefer deal at a one price store where the price is always right. For a complete assortment of Bleached and Unbleached Cottons, Canton Flannels, White and Red Flannels Opera Flannels, etc. Go to Fowler A full supply of Pound Calico always on hand. Madam Foy's Skirt supporting Corsets, Thompsons Glove fitting Corsets and common Corsets at popular prices. Call and see them Fowler returns his sincere thanks for the liberal patronage he has received and hopes by fair dealing to deserve a continuance of the same. Call & see me.

DRY POINT MILLS.

ELIZABETH CITY, N. C.

Manufacture

YELLOW PINE LUMBER,

Lath, Pickets,

and

JUNIPER SHINGLES.

Especial attention paid to bill stuff. Ordinary sizes of building material on hand.

*A. H. WHITCOMB Proprietor.*

P. W. MELICK

FURNITURE

Books, News, and NOVELTIES.

*Orders for anything pertaining to the business will be promptly filled.*

WATER STREET,
ELIZABETH CITY,
*N. C.*

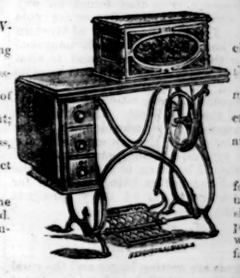
*THE OLD MERCHANT.*

The best place to buy first-class Goos
The place to have the largest selection
The only place to get good Goods
The only place is at WEISEL'S
THE
Largest & best
ected Stock of
ring & Summer Goods
in the City can be found at
my store cor. Main & Water Sts
E. City, consisting of the follo
Goods, viz;
Silk Poplins, Gro Grain & Plain blk
SILK, JAPANISE, PURE MOHAIRS
Silk & Raven Alpacas, Tamise, Soleine cloth
Satin Striped Lenos & Piques
Lace Striped Swiss Organdines
Bias Ruffling, & Tucking,
Cleopatra, & Lucca Collaretts, Hoserie
Gloves, & Belts, Ladies, Misses & Children's
Shoes & Gaiters, Slippers & Buskins, Gent's
Hats & Clothing & Undergarments, Cloth
Casimeres & Linen; also 10,000 Yards,
OF THE BEST QUALITY OF PRINTS.
VERY BEST IN THE MARKET WILL BE SOLD AS A
Speciality for CASH
at 10 Cents per Yard;
old Wide COTTONS, at 12½
nd cheapest in the place, remember
goods are the cheapest, it pays bette
buy good goods and they can only
ound at the right place and
this at
S. WEISEL'S.
Eliz. City,
N. C.

REMINGTON.

The REMINGTON SEWING MACHINE has sprung rapidly into favor as possessing the best Combination of good qualities, namely: Light; running, smooth, noiseless, rapid, durable, with perfect Lock Stitch.

It is a Shuttle Machine with Automatic Drop Feed. Design beautiful and construction the very best.



REMINGTON No. 1 Machine for family use, in the third year of its existence, has met with a more rapid increase of ratio of sales than any machine on the market.

REMINGTON No. 2 Machine for manufacturing and family use, (ready for delivery only since June, 1874), for range perfection, and variety of work, is without a rival in family or workshop.

GOOD AGENTS WANTED, SEND FOR CIRCULAR.

Addre Remington Sewing Machine Co.,
*ILION, N. Y.*

BRANCH OFFICE OF REMINGTON COMPANIES.

E. REMINGTON & SONS, REMINGTON S. M. Co. REMINGTON AG'L Co., Ilion, N. Y.
281 & 283 Broadway, New York, Arms.
Madison sq., New York, Sewing Machines.
Chicago, 237 State St., S. Machine and Arms.
Boston, 332 Washingtgn st., Sewing Machine,
Cincinnatti, 171 West 4th st., " "
Utica, 129 Genesee St., Sewing Machine.
Atlanta, Ga. DeGive's Opra House Marietta
Washington, D. C, 521 Seventh St. S Mach

## ADVERTISEMENTS

J. SALOMONSKY & CO.

68 BROAD STREET IN THE BARNET TESDALE STORE,

ARE JUST OPENING A LARGE AND COMPLETE ASSORTMENT OF HOSIERY AND WHITE GOODS, CLOTHING, FOR MEN AND BOYS, TRUNKS,

Dress Goods, Dry Goods, Hats and Caps, Boots and Shoes,

*Fresh from the New York Markets, at prices lower than have been reached before in this Market.*

☞ All the New and Fashionable Goods constantly kept on Hand. ☜

☞ *This Stock will be kept replenished from the best Markets in the Country. Clothing made to order and fit guaranteed. Call and see our goods.* ☜

ELIZABETH CITY NORTH CAROLINA.

Shephard Street Mills.

GRAIN WANTED.

HAVING leased the Shephard Street Mills at ELIZABETH CITY, N. C., we are prepared to buy Wheat and Corn at highest market prices for Cash.
Flour and meal will be constantly kept on handfor sale.
11-tf. JOHN McDO

THE GREAT BALOON.

You've heard about the great balloon,
In which Professor Wise
Proposed to go to Europe,
By sailing through the skies,
He proposed to show the people
A quicker way for trips
Than ever had been known before,
By sailing o'er the ships.

Well everything seemed lovely
Upon that Autumn day,
When they began to pump in gas
To bear the barge away.
They pumped and pumped with all their power,
And things seemed nigh adjusted—
When there came an awful crash,
And the mighty bubble busted.

It's ever thus in human life,
Go wherese'er we may,
The darkest night will oft succeed
The brightest, sunniest day.
There are exceptions to this rule,
Where all the days are fair,—
For one, go down to JOHNSON HALL,
You'll find things all right there.

We've thought it best in cases like this
This little fact to mention;
You need not fear that they'll inflate
Beyond their power of retention.
And when they undertake to go
Their gear's so well adjusted,
They'll move straigh forward to their work,
With no fear of being "busted."

GO TO
GRANT MANN & CO.
—FOR—
Furniture and Matresses,
*Johnson's Hall, 186 Main St*
NORFLK VA.

DR. H. E. WOLFE & SON,

Surgeon Dentists.

Having permanently located in Elizabeth City, solicit the citizens of Pasquotank and adjacent counties to give them a liberal patronage. Having had 27 years experience in the profession, enables him to perform operations that cannot be excelled in any city. Satisfaction given or no charge. Office will be open on, or about the 10th of December at the Old Dental Stand in the "Carolinian Building" up stairs over Dr. John's Printing Office.

ADMINISTRATRIX NOTICE.

*Estate of Timothy Hunter.*

HAVING BEEN LEFT ADMINISTRATRIX of my late husband, Timothy Hunter, by his last Will and Testament, I hereby notify all persons having claims against the said Estate, to present the same to W. Harney; and all persons indebted to the Estate will come forward and settle the same.
Elizabeth City, N. C., ANN HUNTER,
Executrix.
March 9th 1875 4-6w

## FARM, GARDEN AND HOUSEHOLD.

### Medical Hints.

TO STOP BLEEDING.—It is said that the bleeding from a wound on man or beast may be stopped by a mixture of wheat flour and common salt, in equal parts, bound on with a cloth. If the bleeding be profuse, use a large quantity, say from one to three pints. It may be left on for hours, or even days, if necessary.

THE TEETH.—Decay of the teeth is really caused by their being dissolved by acids generated in the mouth by the decomposition of small particles of food. It is clear, therefore, that the only method of preventing this is to apply the brush immediately after every meal. Soap is the best substance to use on the brush, though it is advisable occasionally to use a rather rough powder of some kind to keep the teeth in brilliant polish.

REMEDY FOR CROUP,—Spirits of turpentine is a sovereign remedy for croup. Saturate a piece of flannel with it, and place it on the throat and chest, and send for your family physician. If the case be very urgent, and the child in great distress, and the distance to the doctor's residence very great, drop three drops of the turpentine on a lump of sugar, and give it internally. Or a good emetic of blood-root, or lobelia, or both combined, should be given. Every family should keep a bottle of spirits of turpentine in the house.

CATARRH.—Although a catarrh of itself is not to be classed with the dangerous diseases, it is always troublesome, and if the bronchiæ become affected a favorable termination, especially with aged persons, is not always certain. A remedy for this affection, as suggested by Dr. Hager, is as follows: Five parts of carbolic acid, six of aqua ammonia (specific gravity 0.960), ten of distilled water, and fifteen of alcohol, are to be mixed together in a wide-mouthed bottle, half filled with cotton or asbestos, and snuffed up from time to time from the bottle. After a thorough trial of his prescription, Dr. Brand states that it shortens the first stage of the disease, prevents the second, and alleviates all the symptoms. He prefers, however, to apply it by inhalation through the mouth as well as the nose, by pouring a few drops on porous paper and holding it in the hollow of the hand before the face, with the eyes closed.

A NEW COUNTER-IRRITANT.—A new kind of mustard-plaster has been invented which promises to be superior to the old-fashioned sort. It is known as the Omphalic mustard-plaster, and the mustard is laid on sheets of a thin fabric in spots of about the size of a dime, so that any desired number can be applied. It is only necessary to dip in water and lay the plaster on where desired. It is claimed that the disposition of the mustard in spots is the best way of applying this counter-irritant, as its effects are a copy of the results of natural efforts which generally appear as spots or pustules—a rather fanciful idea. The other claim is better—that the skin is irritated only in patches, and that the process of irritation can be continued longer without unpleasant results in consequence of patches of undisturbed skin being left to execute the healing process. This method of making plaster has also been applied in the Omphalic fly-blister.

### All About Eggs.

Mr. De La Vergne, of New York, by invitation, addressed the convention of butter and egg dealers in Chicago. He had been in the egg business since a boy, and had had a large experience in packing and handling. He felt the need of improving the quality of eggs, and how it could be done was an important question. He did not believe it necessary to take eggs from the nest with a spoon, but at all events, they should be handled with great care, and kept in a light, dry place. He would make three grades of eggs, and, to maintain their grade, no time should be lost in getting them from the producer to the consumer. The production was not always good, but, on the contrary, he believed what are called fresh eggs were often imperfect, which he thought was the result of imperfect feeding of the fowls. Great care was necessary in securing straw for packing purposes. The straw should be provided a year in advance, and ought to be clean, dry, and bright. He had often received eggs seriously damaged by being packed in damp straw. When the straw and eggs were what they should be, care should be taken in heading the barrels, which should be of uniform style. The breaking of a few eggs on top often spoiled the entire barrel. No time should be lost in shipping, and no care spared, and, above all things, the packages should never be held for speculation. He believed if eggs reached the New York market in a uniform, good condition, that the price would be twelve per cent. higher than it was.

The liming or preserving of eggs had become a great feature in the trade. The preserving of eggs did not advance their worth, or make a bad egg good. The packing process with limed eggs, he thought, should be much the same as with fresh eggs. One of the advantages of the preserving process was that eggs could be saved in the summer months, when they are cheap, for winter use in bakeries, etc. It gave to dealers cheap eggs, for which there was a certain demand.

In answer to a question as to his opinion of fruit-house eggs, he said that it was not favorable.

### Farm Hints and Helps.

Unleached wood ashes will benefit a lawn if used as a topdressing.

There is no advantage to be gained by putting lime in a hill of corn. If the soil needs lime, apply it broadcast to the entire surface.

When the mane of the horse comes out, or has come out, apply to such parts powdered charcoal, one ounce; olive oil, one pint; pyroligneous acid, five ounces; common salt, one ounce. Mix and rub on daily.

Currants can be grown from cuttings planted this spring. Make the cuttings a foot long; cut out the buds of that portion placed under ground, insert in good soil, leaving three to five buds above the surface, and you will have no difficulty in propagating all the currants you will need for family use.

Harrowing wheat in spring is beneficial. The harrowing may be repeated two or three times at intervals of a few days until the wheat is twelve inches high. The smoothing harrow, with the teeth inclined backwards, should be used. This implement does not injure the plants, while it pulverizes the soil effectually. Broadcast or drilled wheat may be harrowed equally easy, and the wheat drilled as easily across as with the rows.

No farmer who pays any attention to the collection of home-made manure—and what farmer deserves the name who does not attend to this important matter?—should be without a barrel or two of ground land-plaster to sprinkle over his manure heaps from time to time, to prevent the evaporation of their ammonia. The cost of plaster is very trifling, and is compensated five fold by preventing the waste of manures from evaporation.

### Massachusetts Dairymen's Association.

Dr. Noah Cressy of the Agricultural College explained the mysteries of "horn ail," the symptoms of which were shown to include about all the ills that cattle flesh is heir to, whether they have any horns or not. They cover especially all the varieties of puerperal fever. He showed that the nearest approach of any reality to this fabulous disease is in cases of nasal catarrh, when the inflammation which originates in the nasal sinuses sometimes extends to the cavities in the horn pith. S. R. Lewis, of Chenango county, New York, discoursed of the manufacture of butter and skim cheese. His mode is essentially that of the Speedsville creamery. His experience goes to show that when it can be churned and salted without breaking the grain, butter made from sweet cream can be kept any reasonable length of time by being properly cared for; that one of the greatest obstacles to long keeping consists in breaking the grain so much as to give it a salvy appearance.

## THE VINELAND SHOOTING.

### An Interview with Landis at the County Jail—The Story of His Wrongs—Carruth's Attacks Caused the Insanity of Landis' Wife.

I have just had a long interview with Mr. Landis, says a correspondent of the New York *Herald*. The prisoner has a small cell in the women's department of the jail, but during the interview he was alternately pacing up and down the corridor for exercise or reclining on the floor on some shawls and a pillow. He was very courteous and gentlemanly and perfectly willing to talk to the *Herald* representative, although he has refused to see every other journalist. In a conversation of an hour and a half he gave a detailed history of the events leading to the shooting.

After stating that ever since Carruth has been editor of the *Independent* his assaults upon him (Landis) have been merciless, Mr. Landis said: "As long as Carruth confined his attacks to me I felt like a general in battle, who knows that if he can stand pounding he will tire out the enemy; and I knew that if I could not outlive his scurrility I did not deserve to succeed; but when he began to attack my wife and children it was a far different matter. Not only was it my duty to protect them at all hazards, but my wife is of a very excitable nature; insanity is in her blood, and these allusions to her actually drove her mad. Copies of these articles were thrust under the door or thrown into the window, spite of all precautions, and she finally became so violent that she was dangerous, and I had often to call the servants to help me hold her. On the day before Carruth's last article appeared I urged Dr. Lane to give her an anodyne. She talked continually of the articles in the *Independent*. She was *enceinte*, and there was a certainty, this the doctor assured her, that her reason would be permanently overthrown unless the excitement was removed. He said that if he gave her an opiate it would endanger her life, and the only remedy was to remove the exciting cause. She had often been insane for a week at a time, after a slanderous article in the *Independent*. On the morning of the shooting I went to my office early, leaving her a little quieter than she had been. At half-past nine o'clock I returned home and found her in a state of violent and dangerous excitement, with the slip from the *Independent* in her hand. Some one had sent it to her. I do not know who. I never could keep them out of the house. She showed it to me. I saw her condition. I remembered the doctor's words. I knew the danger to her reason and her life. I saw the folly of the efforts I had made for years to keep these articles from her knowledge. I became desperate. I ran up stairs to my library and locked the door.

I ran to a desk and seized a pistol which I kept there. I placed the muzzle to my head and pulled the trigger. The cartridge did not explode. Then it flashed across me that I was doing what would seem cowardly suicide. I saw that I was killing the injured man instead of the aggressor, and I remembered that the doctor had said that the exciting cause must be removed or my wife would become incurably insane. I knew that man would never cease his persecution as long as he lived. I dropped the pistol, and picked up an English revolver I had purchased in Europe.

I went straight to Carruth's office and asked for him. There was no one in the editorial room and in the adjoining one they told me he was out and sent a boy after him. I walked up and down the little room until Carruth came in, which was after about two minutes waiting. I did not wait ten minutes, as they say. When he came I showed him the slip and said: "Mr. Carruth, did you write that?" He replied: "I did, and I have done it before," or "I will do it again." I do not remember exactly which. I was perfectly cool and collected, and I remember distinctly all that occurred before the shooting. We both spoke quietly, but Carruth's manner was insulting. He stood near me with his hand in his breast. I thought he had a pistol. I have often heard that he always went armed. I believed he was then, and I believe it now. I said: "Will you promise not to attack my wife in future?" He answered immediately: "No." "Defend yourself, then," I cried, and presented the pistol. I remember following him through a door and seeing him fall, but have no remembrance of being in the printing office. I thought I shot him in the hall.

Then all was an excited whirl; I remember nothing more until I woke up in Mr. House's office, with Mr. Dickson stroking my head. I remember that my first words were, "Have I shot Carruth?" They answered "Yes." "Is he dead?" I asked. "No," I was told. Then my executive habit came back to me, and I said: "Telegraph to Philadelphia at once for Dr. McClintock to come." I asked what time it was. They told me twelve o'clock. I cannot recall those two hours. I remember there was a crowd and I was put in carriage and driven over here, after it happened, and ever since my wife has been calm. She is either stunned by this great trouble, or she feels that a nightmare is lifted from her in the cessation of those cruel attacks. Dr. McClintock could not come to attend Carruth, but he sent Dr. Gross, a most eminent surgeon. Through the providence of God a more fitting man could not have been chosen. He came twenty-four hours after the shooting, and was the first one to take any active measures to save the wounded man. The other surgeon had been bathing and nursing him, but he performed an operation. I hope he may save Carruth's life, and if he does I shall have been the means, in sending this surgeon to him; for without his attention he would have died.

In reply to a question as to why he did not cowhide the editor, instead of resorting to these violent measures, Mr. Landis replied: "Sir, I had often thought of that, but I could not. I have only one arm. My right arm is disabled from a severance of the muscle after a fall from a carriage ten years ago. I could not lift five pounds with it. I have thought of hiring a man to cowhide this fellow, but that would look cowardly and would have made him still more vindictive. I had no remedy at law. The libel law in this State is very lax. Under it you can only recover when a man charges you directly with an indictable offense, mentioning you by name; and at civil law you can only get redress when you can prove explicitly and specially the extent to which you have been injured. How could I do this? Carruth was too clever a man to get within the law. I have consulted the most eminent lawers of the State without success, and I had a standing engagement with a lawyer here to examine the *Independent* every week to see if none of his attacks came within the law. I was discouraged, I was in despair. My wife's reason and her life itself depended upon the cessation of this cruelty.

"When I went to Carruth's office I was certain there would be a fight and I was prepared to die myself. I am no fighter. I did not wear arms as I believe he did, and I was willing to die in an effort to save my wife in a struggle with him. I did not go to shoot him down without giving him a chance to defend himself. If I had intended that I should have killed him before he reached the second room. I should have fired before I spoke. I said to him and he said to me just what I have told you. There was not a shadow of truth in the article of that morning, and when he said that he would continue his persecution of her I knew of but one course to take, and I fired. I was cool up to that time, but all is confused after that. I do not remember standing over the body and saying what is attributed to me. I do not like to speak harshly of Carruth now, but he was like the creatures told of in the German legend, who lived by sucking the blood of innocent women and children. He represents no more the profession of journalism than he belongs to the order of 'gentlemen or honest men.'"

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There are only five States in the Union where the governor receives a salary of but $1,000. These are Michigan, Nebraska, New Hampshire, Rhode Island, and Vermont. Louisiana and Indiana pay $8,000, and Pennsylvania $10,000.

## A Boy's Appeal.

Daniel Webster and his brother Ezekiel, when both were young, had set a trap and captured a woodchuck. It was late in the evening when the boys discovered their game, and as they desired to see the animal alive, they managed to release it from the trap, placing it in a box until morning. The boys consulted, and concluding that the young folks of the neighborhood would like to see the show, postponed the execution of the creature until afternoon. This gave Daniel time for reflection (Daniel never did say anything without reflection). Quite likely he was impressed with the sentiment of the little girls of his acquaintance; but let this be as it may, for reasons best known to ourselves it must not be mentioned.

When the time came to dispatch the criminal, the boys disagreed about the matter—Ezekiel wanting it killed, while Daniel desired its liberation. The case was referred to the father. The old gentleman, becoming interested, said to the boys: "We will hold a court. The woodchuck shall be the prisoner; Ezekiel, State's attorney, shall make the opening speech; Daniel, counsel for the defense, shall make the closing speech; myself, the judge." This being agreed to, the box containing the prisoner was brought and placed in front of the court, who was seated upon a log of wood. The elder brother made a strong appeal, declaring the prisoner a foe to mankind; that he had depredated upon the property of man; had stolen and carried off vegetables from the garden; that self-preservation was the first and strongest instinct in nature; that not only man, but all beings created were justifiable in slaying their enemies; that this universal law ran through the whole chain of nature; that the prisoner merited his fate, and certainly ought to die. Daniel then arose, and, pointing his finger towards the prisoner, addressed the court: "My opponent accuses the prisoner of being an enemy to mankind, and of being guilty of the crime of larceny. Both of these accusations are quite impossible, and only show a misunderstanding and misrepresentation of terms. My opponent has failed to prove in what respect the prisoner is an enemy to the race, and it is utterly impossible that he should have been guilty of the crime my opponent alleges, because he knows no human law but obeys a higher law—that of the Maker of the universe. The prisoner only took of the vegetables what was needed to sustain life, and instead of violating, obeyed a higher law than that made by man." He proceeded to argue that the prisoner had a right with man to the products of the earth, being created by the same hand and supplied from the same source; moreover, that it was a wicked, selfish, cowardly act to take the life of a wounded prisoner, and was so considered by all the civilized nations of the earth. Growing pathetic, he continued to urge that the trembling, bleeding, helpless prisoner had already suffered more than death, and that life was a small boon to grant to one of God's creatures under the circumstances—but before Daniel had closed his speech, the judge arose, and with tears trickling down his cheeks and quavering voice, roared out: "Zeke, you let that woodchuck go!"

## A Singular Cure.

The following is related by the Augusta, (Me.) *Journal*: A young man in the town of Vassalboro, in this county, was suffering in the last stages of consumption, the disease which had insidiously and stealthily brought him to the verge of the grave. For several weeks he had been entirely prostrate and unable to speak, even to articulate a syllable. He became so oppressed for breath that he compelled his attendants to raise the windows in his room, put out the fires and resort to every means to obtain fresh air. The young man died. Friendly hands prepared the poor, emaciated body for the burial; but just as the attending friends were arranging the remains for the casket, there appeared unmistakable evidences of returning life in what seemed to them an inanimate mass of clay, and it was discovered that the heart had begun again its slow and measured palpitations, the pulse throbbed and the young man arose from the death shrouds, opened his mouth and spoke in clear and distinct words to those who stood appalled in the death chamber. There was no huskiness in his voice; he appeared lively and active, said he felt not the slightest pain, but, to use his own language, "I feel just as well as I ever did." At his request the neighbors were all called in, who crowded the house for hours. He told this startled assemblage of his friends and neighbors that, as he died all things seemed dark, but only for an instant; his eyes suddenly opened to a new world, the real heaven, which had been so many times in his thoughts and had given him so much comfort in his last weeks of pain and sorrow. He stood upon an eminence which overlooked a vast and beautiful plain; the magnificent plain stretched farther than his enlarged vision could penetrate, and he described it in language which, to his moral auditors, seemed extravagant in the extreme. But the revivified life of the young man was not to continue long. Before night he again resigned himself to death. The body was kept a reasonable length of time and buried, the funeral being largely attended.

## Butter in the United States.

The committee on statistics of the Butter and Eggs Dealers' Association of Chicago reported in reference to the estimated consumption of butter in the United States. The report stated that it was estimated that 5,000,000 of the population consumed one pound of butter each per week; 10,000,000 half a pound each: 10,000,000 a quarter of a pound each. This was for table-use alone, and it was estimated that one-third more might be added for culinary purposes. This would give a total of about 1,387,000,000. The exports from Canada and the United States are about 15,000,000, making a total product accredited to the United States of $1,402,000,000, which at an average value of thirty cents per pound, gave the sum $420,600,000 as the aggregate value of this product. In the manufacture of butter the milk is used of over fifty-four per cent. of the milch cows in the United States, which are estimated to number over 13,000,000. With regard to the quality of butter, there was less uniformity of grade than of State, But little butter from Western creameries sold on a level with State butter. The amount of Western butter sent to the New York market had been so small that it had been found necessary to quote it separately. "Western" butter ranged from three to five cents below creamery butter, and firsts, which formed a large proportion, but not the bulk, of the Western crop that found its way here, were still another five or six cents lower. The average quality of Western butter had been very much improved during the past few years, and to what extent it was possible to further raise its standard was a question for the earnest and constant consideration of the dairymen of the great West. The committee recommended the adoption, so far as possible, of the Eastern creamery and dairy system, and suggested that measures should be taken to secure from the railroad companies better facilities for the transportation of dairy products from the West.

## English Farms.

Farms are getting larger and the rural population relatively less in Great Britain. From 1861 to 1871, the farm laborers decreased in England seventeen per cent., and in Scotland twelve. For this there are several specific reasons. In England and Scotland the improvements in agricultural machinery have lessened the hands required and also enlarged the area of farms by steam machinery. In both countries, too, the immense activity in manufactures of the last twenty years has given wages, which to the plowman, seems captivating. In Scotland a good many small holdings have been added to the dense forests, and the accumulating wealth by manufacturers and merchants has led to the purchase of land wherever it could be got, as the symbol and support of social and political dignity.

## THE AMERICAN ABROAD.

### What a London Journal Says of the Man as it Finds Him.

The London *Times* once said of him: "Wherever you see an American, he is going over the ground as fast as he can. In Europe he is a pale and breathless sight-seer, always in rapid transition, as if a ghost were pursuing him; insatiably accumulating stages, as if his life depended on the sum total at the end of the week. He carries the fever of business into the tour; and reckoning up grand sights per score in his mental ledger, he becomes a capitalist in arches, waterfalls, glaciers, old columns, Roman relics, lakes, passes, galleries, statues, and hotels de ville. In his own country he thinks nothing of packing up all his goods, wife, and children, and setting off to-morrow morning for some swamp two thousand miles off, on the Missouri or Mississippi, where everything whatever, even the rising of the sun, you would think from the looks of the scene, has to take place for the first time. He stays until he has converted the swamp or forest into a fruitful field, and then sets off with his wagonload again to some place as distant from his last home as from his preceding, to renew his battle with nature, to cut down and build, and create a fresh world for culture."

With all our vanity, energy, and unrest, we are not a dull, cheerless people. Sour-faced fellows, yellow and dyspeptic, are to be met with in our cars and streets; but they are not the type of the American, for he is as ready for a laugh as for a speculation, as fond of a joke as of an office. Wherever the American goes in his tireless round of observation and traffic—whether he breaks the seal which for ages had closed Japan to the world, or wanders through Africa after Livingstone, or roams for gold at the head waters of the Amazon, or for diamonds in Arizona, or among the Black Hills reservations, or at the Cape in Africa, or stands with Kane and Hall on the shores of some newly found sea of the poles, or whether more nearly at home he leaves his trail on every mountain pass, his ax stroke in every forest; whether

> "He's whistling round St. Mary's falls
> Upon his loaded train,
> Or leaving on the pictured rocks
> His fresh tobacco stain,"

he is leaving the rudiments of an empire, the muscle and mind, and the invincible good nature and sense of the humorous, by which he is enabled to mingle with all, and to rule as he mingles.

Wherever he goes he exaggerates his country, his position, his ability; and his humor takes the same size. If he does not enjoy the fun made at his own dilation, he is the cause of its enjoyment by others. What with the great seaserpents, moon hoaxes, spirit rappings, Shakerism, Barnum's shows, women's rights, free love, cannon concerts, big organs, much-married Mormonism, and other quackeries and extravagances, if we are not ourselves amused, we export amusement in large quantities. An English reviewer says: "America is determined to keep us amused; we are never left long without a startling novelty from the almighty republic."

## The Situation To-Day.

One of the causes of the dishonor now cast on manual, and especially agricultural, labor, the New York *Herald* tells us, is traceable to the education of our young. The academician is trained for the college or the university, and the collegian is trained with aspirations for the learned professions, the bar, the pulpit, politics, medicine or science. They feel that it would be a waste of talent and a desecration of genius to step from the university hall to the plow, the loom or the anvil. Hence the crowded professions, in which hundreds are reduced to the starvation point and from which hundreds are annually forced to seek for bread by recourse to new and adventurous occupations. As it has been so forcibly said, the same recoiling from hand labor leads thousands to rush into unremunerative and precarious clerkships and paltry commercial enterprises for which there is no demand, while the soil of the earth is left half tilled and its mines unopened.

In conjunction with these false allurements from the slow but sure paths of agricultural and mining industry the civilization of the century has added another disturbance of labor. The fascinations of the large cities, their excitements and their luxuries, have attracted thither thousands who are useless and dangerous because idle elements of society. One of our city contemporaries has strikingly remarked that there were many men who would not leave New York for scarcely any pecuniary inducement, and multitudes who preferred scanty wages here to a sufficiency elsewhere. It is safe to say that if one-half of the young and able-bodied men now engaged in non-productive commercial ventures and who overcrowd the mercantile and professional vocations should turn their toil and talent to tillage and mining, the whole aspect of affairs in the country would be speedily changed for the better. In time of war the lordly and the young go to the front, and so in a national situation like the present the same classes must do the actual battle with the rough forces of nature, leaving to the starving women and poor industrious girls the minor and lighter crafts, which are now too much monopolized by robust boys and stalwart men.

## A Spirit Photograph.

This singular story is told by the Milwaukee (Wis.) *Wisconsin:* There are two library desks in the show rooms of Matthews Brothers, which have been repeatedly photographed, and no matter in what light, or from what point of view the photographs have been taken, there is always on the left hand glass pane of the left hand book shelf (surmounting the desk), what a spiritualist would call a spirit picture. The shelving, which in other parts of the desk comes out with tolerable distinctness, is here dim and shadowy, and on the side where—according to the sunlight as thrown on the parts of the furniture—the shade ought to be, something light and gauzy, like fine white garments or bed clothing, is thrown into relief, the graceful head of a female finishing off the picture. It is the body coverings that are brought into the strong light. The head is in shadow, and fades into indistinctness, but the parting of the hair, the eyebrows, and outlines of the nose and mouth are plainly visible. The under part of the chin is in deep shade, as the picture of a natural person would be. The female might be imagined to be a corpse in neighbor Griffin's store, beautifully laid out in a casket, the head being just above the angle with the body of a person reclining on the back with a pillow under the head. The picture is a curious one, and has been handed around considerably among citizens of an inquisitive turn of mind.

## Causes of Insanity.

The thirty-second annual report of the New York State Lunatic Asylum at Utica, N. Y., is published. An army of suffering men and women marches down the vista of these thirty-two years. Eleven thousand three hundred and ninety-nine have been admitted. Out of these doors, recovered to reason and to their place among men, have gone 4,280, and 1,732 improved. At the date to which the report is made up, November 30, 1874, there were in the asylum 572 patients, the percentage of recovered and improved being forty-eight. Out of 2,193 cases only eighty-three men were in the asylum from "business perplexities."

And out of 1,863 women, eleven. In this very interesting and very important table, it is shown that ill health gave insanity to 335 men and 445 women; that intemperance thus wrecked 306 men, and, to their honor, only thirteen women; sixty-seven men and thirty-three women went down through excessive labor and exposure. About an equal proportion—seven men and eight women—were "frightened out of their wits." Insanity came to one man and fourteen women by the old, old road of "disappointment in love." Eight women and one man became insane from opium eating. Domestic troubles, a word full of meaning, brought insanity to forty-three men and 124 women.

## Up the Ocklawaha.

A correspondent of the Philadelphia *Bulletin* writes as follows of a voyage up the Ocklawaha river, Florida: "As soon as breakfast was disposed of, we immediately mounted to the top of the cabin and about the pilot-house. The sun was now fairly up, and the thermometer stood about seventy degrees. I was quietly smoking and dodging tree branches, when suddenly the rifle and both barrels of the shot gun were discharged, making the dense wood ring with a startling echo. In an instant I had turned, grasped the revolver, and caught sight of our first alligator. I quickly fired two shots at the ugly reptile, making five in all, when he quietly dropped into the water unhurt. The alligator had 'the laugh on us,' for, although we struck him, not one shot penetrated his coat of mail. Exclamations of surprise among the sanguinary sportsmen were now in order. All day long, with only an intermission for dinner, we banged away at alligators, paroquets, limpkins, white cranes, cardinal birds, joerees, loons, herons, water or snake turkeys, buzzards, cormorants, whooping cranes, turtles, wild turkeys, white curlew, and several species of ducks, constituting such sport as I never before witnessed. The endless swamps which line the river on both sides are almost impenetrable with the thickest wood, comprising water oaks, swamp cypress, wild orange, palmettos, ash, maple, scrub palmettos, and other species of which I do not know the names, many of them being partly or wholly covered with parasites, in the form of air plants, mistletoe ferns long moss, running vines, etc., forming a scene, with the narrow river, that must be seen to be comprehended thoroughly. In many places the 'river' is barely wide enough to let the boat pass through, and the turns are often complete at right angles, or even parallel with the course you have come. You cannot proceed for a single eighth of a mile at any time without making a sharp turn. The complexity of angles and double angles can be better understood by explaining that it is but forty miles in a direct line across the country from Palatka to Silver Springs, our objective point, while it is 135 miles by the river."

## The First Fruits.

The earliest consignments of strawberries in the market centers of the United States are from Savannah, and usually sell from $1.50 down to $1 a quart, cheapening as the spring days lengthen. The importations of peaches come somewhat in the same order as those of strawberries—that is, first from Savannah, next from Charleston, then from Norfolk, then from the ports of Delaware, and finally, in the fall season, from the rich flats of New Jersey—each succeeding week opening a new source of supply further to the North. This year even the Southern States have experienced climatic severity, and the usual date of the receipt of fruits will be deferred, and at present it is only the wealthy or the extravagant who can indulge in the luxury of fruit. It is related by a New York paper that on the 10th day of March, an order was filled for one quart of strawberries at $13, and two ripe peaches at $10, for a wedding breakfast. There is something like a revival of Midas and the golden touch in the story, for the fruit may be said to have been literally worth its weight in gold.

## The United States Postal Law.

In the New Jersey Senate Mr. Hill offered the following: *Whereas* while Congress has imposed on the people of the country additional high rates of postage, it is to be regretted that they have also in part re-enacted the "franking privilege," thus granting free use of the mails and privileges to a favored few at the expense of the many; therefore, be it

*Resolved* (House of Assembly concurring), That postage reform might not go backward, as is the case in the enacting of this new law, justice and equity alike demand that the law of June 23, 1874, regulating the postage on transient newspapers, etc., be restored by repealing the amendments to the Sundry Civil Appropriation bill increasing double rates of postage, and that on the assembling of Congress in December next we do recommend and respectfully ask that this be done.

*Resolved*, That our Senators and Representatives in Congress be requested to use their influence for the repeal of the law.

## How to Break off Bad Habits.

Understand the reasons why the habit is injurious. Study the subject until there is no lingering doubt in your mind. Avoid the places, the persons and the thoughts that lead to the temptation. Frequent the places, associate with the persons, indulge in the thoughts that lead away from temptation. Keep busy; idleness is the strength of bad habits. Do not give up the struggle when you have broken your resolution once, twice—a thousand times. That only shows how much need there is for you to strive. When you have broken your resolutions just think the matter over, and endeavor to understand why it is you failed, so that you may be on your guard against a recurrence of the same circumstances. Do not think it is an easy thing that you have undertaken. It is a folly to expect to break off a bad habit in a day which may have been gathering long year

## A Cosy Retreat.

A raid was made on the illicit distillers in Southwest Virginia several weeks ago, and a number of them captured. One offender, with a romantic turn of mind, had discovered a commodious cave, through which meandered a crystal stream of water. Above it was a large hollow tree, with a number of large limbs reaching out from the parent stem. The enterprising manufacturer of the ardent spirits had managed to convert this hollow tree into a chimney, through which the smoke from the distillery passed in indistinct clouds, being diffused in unnoticed quantities to the limbs and out into the air. He had all the paraphernalia of a first-class distillery, and was quietly squeezing the juice from the cereals secluded and apart from the vulgar, prying, meddlesome outside world, when officious myrmidons of the law interfered with his pastime.

## Freezing to Death.

During the famous retreat of the French army from Moscow the warning was repeated thousands of times by the officers to the staggering soldiers; but the terrible fascination to stop, if but for one moment, and rest, was too powerful to resist in a vast number of instances, and whole army corps found a frigid grave upon the surface of the frozen snow. Alison, the historian, relates his own experience as to the cold. Desiring to understand the matter fully, he tried the experiment of sitting down in his open garden when the thermometer was six degrees below zero, at night, and so quickly did the drowsiness come stealing over him, that he declared he wondered how a single man of Napoleon's army, in that awful retreat, had been able to resist the treacherous influence.

## Tweed and Alpaca Suits.

Pretty and inexpensive suits for early spring are being made of the gray tweeds that sell for twenty-five cents a yard. The overskirt is of the empress shape, trimmed with many rows of machine stiching and with another shade of gray, or perhaps plaid or stripes. The basque has similar trimming down the front and back. The skirt may be either black or gray. Alpaca and fine black mohairs are made up in the same style, and finished with very fine knife plaitings.

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The conspicuous triumph of Messrs. George Steck & Co., of New York, at the Vienna World's Fair in 1873, at which their pianos obtained the highest award—the only gold medal—has begun to yield them substantial fruits. The increased popularity of the Steck instruments is noticeable not only in New York, where their excellence has long been acknowledged, but throughout the country, and more especially in those communities that lay special claim to a cultivated musical taste.—*New York Independent.*

## SUMMARY OF NEWS.

### Items of Interest from Home and Abroad.

A conspiracy to assassinate General Cabrera, who recently abandoned the Carlist cause, has been frustrated.....Don Carlos, of Spain, has issued a decree calling into military service all males in the Navarrese province over eighteen years of age.....A fatal explosion occurred in a coal mine near Charleroi, Belgium, and many lives were lost.....Governor Kellogg has called an extra session of the Louisiana Legislature, to carry out the compromise and to attend to needed legislation.....General Ord has received instructions to expel the parties now in the Black Hills, arrest and confine the leaders at the nearest military posts, burn the wagons and destroy outfits.....The United States Supreme Court has decided, in case 195, Burke vs. Child, that claims for lobby services are not founded in good morals and cannot be maintained in the courts.....Joseph Brown, convicted of the murder of Daniel S. and Annetta Kreamer and Mrs. Wachemer, in February, 1872, was hanged at Pottsville, Pa. .....Eight or nine manufactories in Philadelphia are closed on account of the weavers' strike.....The cotton masters of North Lancashire, England, resolved on a general lockout unless the operatives of Pickering's mill, in Blackburn, who are now on strike, return to work unconditionally.

The Attorney-General of Pennsylvania has expressed an opinion that Good Friday continues to be a legal holiday under the act of 1869, which was not repealed by the act of 1873.....The New York State Assembly passed a resolution authorizing the Governor to appoint a commission to investigate the canal matter, reserving for the Legislature the appointment by the Speaker and Lieutenant-Governor of a joint legislative committee of investigation.....The German government contemplates an amendment of the law in regard to the Jesuits, so as to make it operative against other religions orders.....General Campos has defeated the Carlists again at Huguet, near Ridaura. The Carlists contemplate an attack on Puycerda.....Fourteen of the finest sugar plantations in the neighborhood of Sagua La Grande, Cuba, have been destroyed by incendiaries....There is another revolution in Bolivia.....A meeting was held in Boston to take steps looking to the organization of another expedition to the Black Hills. It proposed to make the party five hundred men.....The press of New Orleans approve of the action of Governor Kellogg in calling an extra session of the Legislature.....It is reported from Tocoma, W. T., that the steamer Ruby in crossing Puget sound from Seattle to Fort Madison went down with all on board in a gale. The Phelps dramatic troupe were among the passengers. The report lacks confirmation.

Twenty Communist prisoners have escaped from New Caledonia, the French penal colony. .....The body of a man found in New York harbor proved to be that of a lighthouse keeper who, while intoxicated, thought he could swim across the ocean and attempted the feat.....A steamer from Liverpool took out seventy destitute children for Nova Scotia. .....A man named George Pemberton has been arrested in Boston for the murder of Mrs. Bingham. The circumstantial evidence against him is very strong. He has been recognized as the man who sold the murdered woman's rings, and a pearl-handled knife belonging to the victim was found in his possession. He denies all knowledge of the crime; but the evidence seems to be accumulating against him. The man Pemberton has already been several times in prison for robbery and other offenses.....A report from the United States bureau of statistics says the exports of the country for the fiscal year 1874 were, in value, $553,929,342, and $66,544,393 specie. The imports at the same time were $562,115,907 in value and $15,253,804 in specie.....In 1874 the number of vessels carrying the American flag which entered the United States from foreign ports was 11,765; vessels carrying foreign flags 18,791.....The total number of immigrants who arrived in the United States during the twelve months ended December 31, 1874, was 260,814, of whom 159,936 were males, and 100,878 females. Under fifteen years, 51,691; fifteen, and under forty, 172,113; forty years of age and upwards, $37,010; died on the voyage; 129. Of the total arrivals, there were from England, 43,396; Ireland, 47,688; Germany, 56,927; Quebec and Ontario, 23,744; balance from 144 other countries.

General Custer will shortly leave for the Black Hills in command of a strong expedition consisting of cavalry, infantry and a battery of Gatling guns.....In the Rhode Island Democratic State Convention Charles R. Cutler, of Warren, was nominated for Governor; John B. Pearce was nominated for Lieutenant-Governor; Charles E. Gorman for Attorney-General, and Philip Ruder, of Newport, for Treasurer.....Mexican marauders raided Neuces county, Texas. They burnt the post-office, robbed several stores, and took a number of prisoners. In a fight between them and a force of Texans, it is said that two of the latter were killed.....The railroad depot and telegraph offices at Locust Gap, Pa., were burned by laborers and miners on a strike.....J. W. Steventon has been arrested at Harrisburg, Pa., charged with inhuman treatment of his wife and the brutal outrage of their daughter, aged fifteen.....The first case under the new Civil Rights bill was decided in Chicago. Two colored men brought suit against a restaurant keeper for refusing to serve them like other guests. The defense set up a plea that a restaurant is not a hotel, and does not come within the meaning of the act, and the case was dismissed.

In answer to a question from M. de Lafayette, the Duke Decazes stated in the French Assembly that the Philadelphia Centennial exhibition project has his entire sympathy, and measures would be taken to promote it in every possible way..... In the case of A. C. Buell, charged with libeling ex-Senator Zach Chandler, Judge Dillon, of the United States Circuit at St. Louis, discharged the defendant. .....The United States Secretery of War has been directed to have the new evidence in the case of Gen. Fitz-John Porter examined and a synopsis prepared and reported to the President for his information, with a view to a decision on General Porter's application for a new trial.....United States Treasurer F. E. Spinner has resigned. He was appointed in 1861 and has held the position since that time. .....The United States Supreme Court decided that the fourteenth amendment to the constitution does not confer on women the right to vote.....Wilbur F. Story, editor of the Chicago *Times*, has been sent to prison for ten days for contempt of court in having published articles reflecting on the grand jury of Cook county, Ill.....A mass meeting, to protest against the further imprisonment of the Tichborne claimant, was held in Hyde Park, London, and Messrs. Kenealy, Whalley and Onslow addressed the meeting.....Greenwood cemetery, Brooklyn, has a surplus of $1,000,000, and the city government is trying to tax it.....Thirteen of the Newfoundland fishermen who were swept away on the ice early in March have perished. They went out to visit a vessel, and before they could reach the shore the ice parted and they were swept to sea. Seven perished from the cold the first night. The rest were taken off by a schooner.....The contractors are now hard at work on the Centennial buildings in Philadelphia. In a short time an army of men will be engaged in the construction of the various buildings.....The Spanish government refuses to allow the Duke de Montpensier to return to Spain, in order to keep ex-Queen Isabella out of the country. As it cannot admit the one without the other it excludes both.

James Reese, aged fourteen, was caught between the rolls in Lochiel Rolling Mills in Harrisburg, Pa., and instantly killed.....The Canadian Premier denies that United States contractors have control of the Canadian Pacific railway.....The standing committee of the Diocese of Connecticut have refused consent to the consecration of Drs. Jagger and De Koven.....Three boys of Philmont ate wild turnips, mistaking them for artichokes, and died shortly afterward ..A young woman had her scalp torn off by a flax picking machine in New York and death ensued.....One of the leaders of the recent raid by Mexicans into Texas was lynched in Corpus Christi.....The Portuguese government has accepted the invitation to participate in the Centennial exhibition.....In the Civil Rights case against Robbins, clerk of the steamboat Seminole at New Orleans, for refusing a cabin passage to Louis Chevalier and wife, the United States commissioner held Robbins in $100 bail for trial in the United States Circuit Court.....The operatives of the cotton mills of Great Falls, N. H., have decided not to work any more until their wages are put back to the same scale as before the reduction, several weeks ago.

## New Guinea.

New Guinea is a land of which the world knows but little. From a lecture before us we see that it is the third largest island in the world. New Guinea ends in a huge fork, cut up into numerous islands. The islands rise boldly from the sea, and on some of them mountains rise to about 8,000 feet. The country is highly cultivated, and produces sugar-cane, sago, Indian corn and other cereals. The grass grows twelve feet high. The country is well wooded. There are good harbors. Gold is plentifully dispersed. The great Louisiade reefs were